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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 116—

BOMBAY TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 13 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

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Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
17 Sept.	RAZMAK	MALJOA	20,836
24 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK	"	10,602
8 "	RANPURA	"	16,585
15 "	NALDERA	"	16,088
22 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,430
29 "	RAZMAK	"	10,602
6 Nov.	RAWALPINDI	"	16,619
13 "	NARKUNDA	"	16,302
20 "	RANPURA	"	16,585
27 "	RAJPUTANA	MACE DONIA	11,120
4 Dec.	RAZMAK	"	10,602
11 "	RANPURA	MOOLTAN	20,847
18 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,588
25 "	RANPURA	MANTUA	10,946
31 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,518
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALJOA	20,837
14 "	RANPURA	"	16,601
21 "	RAWALPINDI	MOREA	10,953
28 "	RANPURA	"	16,550
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,088
11 "	RAWALPINDI	"	16,619
18 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,958
25 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,518
17 "	RAZMAK	"	10,602
24 "	CHINA	"	7,982
31 "	RANPURA	"	16,601
7 Apr.	MOOLTAN	"	20,847
14 "	RAZMAK	"	16,550
21 "	RAWALPINDI	"	16,619
28 "	MALJOA	"	20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA	"	16,568
12 "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,953
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,518
26 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,088

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 C. 456.
 2nd Saloon to London A. 254, B. 252,
 C. 248.
 2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. 250, B.
 248.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
 Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA	7,888
17th "	DUMANA	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA	7,888
8th March	DUMANA	8,427
18th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,
 STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND
 AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	China & Japan
27th Sept.	DELTA	At Colombo for
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia
10th Nov.	MALJOA	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
 TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN
 GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO,
 MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Business via Karachi
14th Sept.	BANKURA	East & South Africa
14th "	KANDALLA	East & South Africa
16th "	YAREGA	East & South Africa
17th "	CHAKLA	Karachi via Port Blunder, Dwarka and Guth Mandvie
19th "	VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie
2nd Nov.	KARAGOLA	Mombasa

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Steamers	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Seiya Maru	6550	12 Sept.	17 Sept.
Muroran Maru	5374	18 "	1 Oct.
*Sado Maru	5898	29 "	12 "
Hakodate Maru	5503	17 Oct.	30 "
*Tamba Maru	5845	30 "	12 Nov.

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Celebes Maru	16th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Borneo Maru	24th "	30th Oct.
India Maru	12th Oct.	20th "
Shunko Maru	25th "	6th Nov.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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ARTIFICIAL SILK

ITS ORIGIN AND ITS USAGES

(BY RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA.)

Considerable attention has been paid to-day by the leading textile mill-owners in Europe, America and the United Kingdom on Artificial Silk Yarn. This Artificial silk yarn makes the article more elegant and helps very considerably in increasing the sale of the products due to its smartness. Artificial silk is recently used in India by the various textile mills and those who are pioneers are able to realise the importance of its usage provided the good quality is made use of. It is a great pity that many mill-owners and mill-agents in India have got limited knowledge in the Artificial silk and its quality. It would help the matter very considerably if the leading mill-owners and agents make it a point to make use of A or B quality so that it will not lose much in water and will possess the highest durability and whilst they have to pay much higher prices than C quality they must not forget that they eliminate altogether the wastage of the yarn whilst winding, sizing and dyeing. Further the strength of the A quality is far greater than the C quality and also in A quality there are very few broken ends whereas in A quality every now and again we find short and broken ends. Unfortunately due to ignorance on the part of the users, this is the usual complaint in India. I, therefore, recommend the mill-owners and mill-agents to go into this matter very closely. I may therefore give you some idea as to its manufacture etc. and how artificial silk is manufactured and in how many grades and which grades are suitable for weaving purposes.

THE VISCOSE SYSTEM.

Artificial silk is produced on an extensive scale in 5 different processes. The most important and reliable process which is commercially the cheapest and the most economic is known as the Viscose system. The Nitrate Cellulose process was first introduced in Germany some way in the year 1899. It is manufactured on a very negligible scale to-day. In fact this process is eliminated in Germany and all the important factories are now manufacturing by the viscose system. The Nitrate Cellulose silk is produced by the treatment on the cotton pulp or wood pulp with Nitric and Sulphuric Acid. This was originally manufactured very largely but it is now entirely discontinued due to regular explosion in the factory and the grave danger of fire.

The second process which was known some long time ago was the Ether Artificial Silk. This was also manufactured from the cotton or wooden pulp by the treatment of the Caustic Soda and the Alkali Sulphate. This production is known as Ether Silk but this process is rarely used.

The third process which is really is very important one because it gives similar lustre of silk is known as Acetate Silk. Unfortunately the cost is so very high that there are only very few factories in Europe who have taken up the manufacture of the same. The process under which this silk is manufactured by the treatment of the acetic acid, acetic anhydride and catalyst. It is reported that a special factory has been established in Europe by the German Dye Syndicate to manufacture on a large scale and also one factory in London is now manufacturing about 9 tons per day.

The fourth process which was very largely employed up till 1914 before the War was the Cupra Ammonia process and it is still used by various factories. As the goods treated out by this system is softer than the viscose system, almost all manufacturers have decided to discontinue this system and make use of the viscose system. This process was employed up till now but some factories have now entirely discontinued or make use of this process on a small scale. These goods are manufactured on wood pulp or cotton pulp by treatment with the direct solution of Ammonium copper hydroxide and cellulose solution. Although there are several works engaged in the manufacture of this silk and as the silk is slightly superior than the viscose, it has got some market but it would be next to impossible to introduce this silk in India as the Viscose system silk serves the purpose much better and is materially, economically and considerably cheaper than this quality. The last but the very important is the Viscose Artificial silk which

is made by treatment on wood or suitably on cotton pulp with caustic soda and carbon disulphide. This process is now very extensively used in Europe because it is commercially the cheapest, and the best process ever known. This process is used practically by almost all the leading factories in the world which are now producing the artificial silk yarn.

France is reported to be the first country in the world which actually placed on the commercial use first a process known as Count Chardonnet because it was put into practice by this gentleman. Subsequently Germany entered into the field with its special process of its own later on, remarkable discoveries and changes took the first position in the world's market before the war in the year 1914. The process which was employed in the beginning by Germany was Nitrate Cellulose, subsequently Cupra Ammonia and this process was perfected by the staff of the Rheinische Glanzstoff Licht Works. This process was discovered whilst they were manufacturing carbon filament lamps. This lamp filament was converted into the silk and it was soon found out that it was possible to stretch the thread to the required amount of fineness and hence it was subsequently used for Textile Use.

It is extremely hard and difficult to know the claims of the Artificial Silk. However, this much is certain that the English, French and Germans have contributed a lot in building up this industry and all these countries deserve great credit.

A FORMIDABLE CONCERN.

It is remarkable to note that the Rheinische Glanzstoff Fabrik in co-operation with the important interests was converted in the year 1899 into one of the most formidable concerns known in Germany under the Vereinigte Glanzstoff Fabriken A. G. Elberfeld and thus Germany became the birthplace of the Artificial Silk Industry. It is remarkable to learn that originally this firm was manufacturing Artificial silk by Cupra Ammonia process only and this firm was well-known even in the pre-war days and it was holding the premier position in Germany which is still unchallenged to-day. It would be strange that Count Chardonnet also started various factories and succeeded in establishing industrial development in France. A commercial magnet named Courtaulds started manufacturing artificial silk on viscose system in the year 1914. This firm succeeded almost all the firm in its competition due to the great advantages that were being placed before them during the War and it obtained a very great footing in the American, Continental and Indian market as the other firms were engaged entirely on the war service. To-day this firm of Courtaulds are producing 80 per cent. total production of Great Britain and it can be rightly mentioned that they are controlling 47 per cent. of the world's production.

I may further add that in the early part of the first decade of the present century the Vereinigte Glanzstoff Fabriken A. G. Elberfeld got into close touch with the Associated Industries which were beginning to spring up in Great Britain and France. In the year 1914 Germany was far the largest producing country in the world but unfortunately to-day she is unable to maintain that position due to Political and economical condition.

The number of important factories in the United Kingdom is 17 and 13 in Germany. As mentioned above there are five different processes of manufacturing the artificial silk but the Viscose process which is the best and most extensively used supplies 85 per cent. of the Artificial Silk whilst Cupra Ammonia counts about 11 per cent. and the most recent variety of the Acetate silk represents about 4 per cent. As already explained that there exist about 13 important firms in Germany out of which 10 manufacture the goods on viscose system exclusively or nearly so. The two other companies use Cupra Ammonia process and only one manufactures acetate yarn.

Out of 17 concerns in the United Kingdom, one concern manufactures on acetate system, one or two manufacture the Cupra Ammonia process and one factory using Nitrate Cellulose. The rest of the factories use exclusively Viscose system. America stands first in the production of the world's market of the artificial silk yarn. Italy is the second country which produces also large quantities of Artificial silk but exports very inferior grades of stuff and as their output is so much in demand due to its cheapness, they are only exporting the most inferior grades of yarn. I do not mean that all factories are doing but most of them are supplying very cheap and inferior grades of stuff. The third place is occupied by Germany in its production, fourth England, fifth France, sixth Holland and so on. Although Holland is a very little country, she is able to produce very high grade quality and especially En-

ka Company be congratulated for producing very good stuff which can favourably compete against various firms.

As already stated, 80 per cent. of the Artificial Silk Industry in Great Britain is entirely controlled by a single house of Messrs. Courtaulds Ltd. Coventry and in my opinion more than 47 per cent. of the world's production is practically controlled by the said house. In exactly the same manner Glanzstoff Fabrik A. G. Elberfeld is controlling more than half of the output of the German Artificial Silk Industry.

Further it is remarkably strange to learn that Messrs. Courtaulds and Glanzstoff Fabrik work in closest possible co-operation and also in association with Duponde Number of America, I. G. Farben industry of Germany, Kohn Rottweil and also the large viscose groups.

GENUINE AND ARTIFICIAL SILK.

Artificial Silk is now largely used in the place of natural silk but one cannot compare its durability with genuine silk. Genuine silk does not lose so much in water as the Artificial silk although attempts have been made recently to find out means and methods to see that the silk is not dissolved in water. Artificial silk is to-day used in socks, stripping and in combination with cotton, woollen and silk goods. The short sighted policy of the most of the mill agents and factory owners is to be pitied. Several of them are entirely ignorant about the quality, strength, sizing and finish and they are always tempted to make use of the cheaper stuff. They forget that the cheaper grade quality used as strippings or Borders on shirts of dhooties plays a havoc because if it is washed several times, such stripping and borders give way and the merchants or the consumer suffer very considerably. This discrepancy has been repeatedly pointed out by the writer to the leading mill-owners but several of them have paid little or no attention. I, therefore, urge the importance of using very high grade yarn made on viscose system guaranteed not to contain broken ends and must be of the perfectly pure yarn and it must also possess a particular strength whilst in wet condition and also in dry condition. The good quality yarn which every important factory and it increases the durability and will not give way whilst in the process of washing.

It is also necessary that the mill-owners and mill-agents must order out special machineries for winding on bobbin and also for sizing and dyeing the yarn. They must be in closest possible touch with all the leading factories of Europe and the writer is going to assist them with the names of such factories. I shall deal in my next article with the list of all important factories in Germany and England so that the mill-agents and mill-owners may make the best use of the same, order out trial samples of 10 lbs. weave it into a cloth, wash it several times, "simultaneously" together with the standard quality and then they will be able to find out the exact stuff. Cheaper grade quality will practically be spoiled or washed off or lose very considerably. Good quality will last considerably longer period say 8 to 15 washings. If the artificial silk is properly used for bordering, for various designs and also in combination with cotton, it will increase the artistic taste and it will have a ready market. The designs should be properly registered by the mill-owners or mill-agents so that everyone would be compelled to start new designs of their own and thus each and every firm would be in a position to avoid competition of an unpleasant character.

HIGH COURT PLEADERS EXAMINATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir, I shall very much thank you to kindly publish the following in your esteemed paper at an early date.

The recent change in the rules for the examination of High Court Pleaders have come as a severe blow to persons preparing for it. The new rules do away with the half-yearly examination and exemption system and require a candidate to obtain at least 50 per cent. marks in each subject and an aggregate of 60 per cent. for passing. These changes, I submit, Sir, are very unnecessarily harsh. Even under the old rules the proverbially small percentage of passes was a sufficiently deterrent to undeserving candidates. However, if the authorities concerned thought it necessary to make the standard of examination still more rigid, I believe, their purpose would have been amply served by merely increasing the number of marks required for passing, but I fail to understand the reason for other changes. If it is sought to restrict the number of new persons entering the already overcrowded legal profession, the better course would be to stop the examination altogether. Otherwise, Sir, I fear, the examination will ruin many an enthusiastic young man who would go on trying and trying to get through the same in vain and thus waste the very precious years of life.

In conclusion, Sir, I venture to hope that even now the authorities concerned will sympathetically consider the protests made against the changes and withdraw them even for considerations of mercy to the poor hard-working students to whom practically all other gates of a career are barred.—Yours, etc.,

Cambay, Aug. 13.

THE WEATHER.

THUNDERSTORMS IN BOMBAY DECCAN

SIMLA, Sept. 12. Numerous thunderstorms have occurred over the region extending from Bombay Deccan to the extreme south of the Peninsula. Showery weather prevails over north-east India and Burma. The monsoon is extremely weak over the rest of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, and Mysore, and local in Bihar, Kumaon Hills, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Burma, Bengal Orissa United Provinces West and North West Frontier Province.

Forecast: Decrease in Deccan and some increase in Lower Burma.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 2,400 miles away, was recorded by Simla seismographs at three hours fifty-three minutes to-day.—A. P.

LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 12. Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date Colaba Point 0.00, Fort 0.00, J. J. Hospital 0.02.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 56.80, Fort 72.23, J. J. Hospital 56.39.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925 Colaba Point 46.96, Fort 51.99, J. J. Hospital 49.46.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 61.07, Fort 89.54, J. J. Hospital 72.77.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 12TH SEPTEMBER 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 12th September 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north of the province. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the aforesaid area, while the maximum alone was higher than usual at Ambala and the minimum lower at Hisar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and central Rajputana. Maximum temperature was almost as usual throughout the division, while the minimum was locally below normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Kathiawar and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher and the minimum lower than usual at Indore; elsewhere temperature was almost normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was generally higher than usual; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Marmagao reports 0.19" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 87 degs. 4 and a minimum temperature of 79 degs. 5, both being 3 degs. above normal; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.25" of rain, Bijapur 0.33", Belgaum 0.50" and Aurangabad 0.13". Skies are lightly clouded over the east of the division and moderately to heavily clouded over the west. Humidity is in defect at Aurangabad. Temperature was generally above normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has slightly strengthened in the interior of the Peninsula, but remains weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan and local in the Konkan, north Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and Mysore. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.90" at Bellary and 0.20" at Bangalore.

Forecast.—No important change is expected to occur during next 24 hours.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 2,700 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 3 hrs. 54 mins. this morning (I. S. T.).

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12th Sept. 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.875 inches (0.06 above normal).

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.729 inches (0.11 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.911 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.4 degrees (2.7 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.5 degrees (2.7 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 158 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 6.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.69 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 56.87 inches.

Earthquake report. An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 2,700 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 3h. 54m. this morning (I. S. T.).

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 12. S S Liebenfels, Knepp, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 13. S S Tregonell, Richard, Karachi. S S Queda, Keynes, Calcutta. S S Castalia, Caithness, Karachi.

LOADING.

Sept. 12. Steamer Liebenfels for Marmagao. Steamer Seizo Mara for Kobe. S S Liebenfels: The L Edward Ltd. steamer Liebenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo. S S Tregonell: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Tregonell will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo. S S Queda: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Queda will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo. S S Castalia: The Graham T. Co.'s steamer Castalia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 12. S S Rajputana for London:—12 bales cow hides tanned P E Boyce and Son. S S Tregonell for London. 49 cwt. foetida Haje Mahomed Raffer and Sons. SS Castalia for Liverpool: 44 bales wool raw K Esmail, 77 bales wool raw A Salemahomed and Co.

For Manchester: 1 pkg scrap iron Greaves Cotton and Co.

For Glasgow: 1150 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmahomed.

S S City of Canterbury for Liverpool: 120 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha, 580 bales cotton raw Union Cotton Co., 1000 cwt myrabollams J Moolchand and Co., 4000 cwt cardised Ralli Bros., 155 bales cotton raw F F Campbell and Co., 3 bundles hessian bags The Dunlop Rubber Co., 1451 cwt dilled J Dayal.

For Manchester: 9 bales cotton yarn David Sassoon and Co.

For Dunkirk: 220 bales cotton raw Toyo Menka Kaisha, 330 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co., 440 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha, 400 bales cotton raw F F Campbell and Co., 2000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Ocean Prince for Avonmouth: 100 cwt linseed oil cakes and 100 cwt agerseed E Dagner and Co.

For Dunkirk: 400 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros., 8000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co., 550 bales cotton raw Toyo Menka Kaisha, 550 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co., 2000 cwt linseed and 1000 cwt poppy seed Ralli Bros., 165 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Genova for Genoa: 6 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co., 3600 cwt linseed and 224 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros., 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Tampa for New York: 2000 cwt myrabollams M Bhoota and Co., 1 pkg woolen rugs, 1 pkg brassware, and 3 pkg woolen carpets Thos Cook and Son, 4000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 12. S S Rangoon Maru: Agents: N Y Kaisha from Osaka:—6 cases shell buttons, 22 cases pearl buttons, 39 cases cotton goods, 370 cases glass bangles, 50 cases glass tubes, 24 cases antimony whistles, 265 cases and 23 bales cotton yarn, 23 cases leather belting, 115 cases cotton drills, 15 cases fittings of cycles, 10 pkgs rice, 50 cases refined antimony, 26 cases brass circles, 35 cases and 109 bales cotton shirrings, 40 cases celluloid bangles, 35 bales cotton shirrings, 54 cases cotton hosiery goods, 100 cases cotton twill, 243 cases glass ware, 20 cases paper toys, 9 cases tin whistles, 100 bales straw boards, 23 cases glass bead.

From Kobe:—129 cases silk goods, 20 cases silk, 25 cases menthol crystals, 170 bales and 17 cases cotton shirrings, 56 cases cotton hosiery, 3 cases woollen goods, 25 cases porcelain ware, 10 cases cotton flannel, 126 cases glass ware, 416 bales straw boards, 25 cases celluloid bangles, 135 cases glass bangles, 28 cases toys, 25 cases vegetable wax, 55 cases and 215 bales cotton shirrings, 70 bundles coal tar, 200 pieces match wood, 92 cases refined camphor, 12 cases bronze leaves, 8 cases glazed flannel.

From Yokohama:—111 cases silk goods, 7 cases cotton goods.

From Nagoya:—5 bales cotton sheeting, 89 bales cotton shirrings.

From Yokaiichi: 9 cases cotton undershirts.

From Tokio: 91 cases rubber goods, 50 cases cotton yarn, 17 cases toys.

From Otara: 74 bundles veneer boards, 5 packages plywood.

From Vancouver: 533 pieces pine planks.

From Shanghai: 249 cases silk goods, 55 cases and 71 bales raw silk, 10 cases spun silk yarn, 40 cases and 10 bales waste silk yarn, 23 bales cotton shirrings, 465 bales cotton yarn, 100 half cases, 1457 cases and 28 bundles tea.

From Hongkong: 22 cases silk piecegoods, 32 cases and 27 bales raw silk, 15 bales galangal, 100 bags sugar candy, 20 cases China roots, 11 cases socks.

From Canton: 16 rolls and 12 packages matting.

From Singapore: 590 bags sago flour, 157 bags damar batu, 46 cases canned fruits, 14 pieces lora, 281 bundles rattans, 14 bags nutmegs, 75 bundles and 10 cases gum benjamin, 10 baskets sandalwood, 30 bags gum copal, 35 bags pepper, 341 bags

POONA RACES

2ND MEETING: 1ST DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile. Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II. Jalmood 9/2, Ferdinand 9/0, Belan 8/13, Amod 8/12, Koseoff 8/10, Faithful 8/10, Hamorous 8/6, Orange Blossom 8/5, Taimurlung 8-1, Ahlyd 7/12, Fairdoss 7/9, Kadoor Beg 7/8, Kurdistan 7/5 and Detective 6/12.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile. Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II. Hoojaz 9/0, Sabig 8/13, Lucky Star 8/13, Najian 8/10, Hazal 8/7, Telfar 8/6, Maneek Beg 8/5, Mashalla 8/3, Sultan Beg 8/2, Amanc 7/13, Cherio 7/13, Hishan 7/11, Moosad 7/6 and Zoolfakar 7/3.

THE VAUXHALL HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III, which have not won a race. Vijaya Kumari (late Sonnet) 9/4, Miraj 8/12, Nougat 8/11, Salt Ser 8/9, Sinhadad (late Red Eagle) 8/9, Georgia 8/4, P's and Q's 8/2, Philippa of Hainault 7/9, Royal Bride 7/6 and Stung Again 7/4.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong. Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class III. Parser 9/12, Golden Wattle 9/4, Shiva Kumari 9/3, Cailis 9/3, Glen Tree 8/7, Blink Boy 7/13, Nougat 9/1, Poet's Dream 8/13, King's Yellow 8/6, Jovial William 8/4, Tres Facile 8/0, Toss Up 8/0, Bentoi 7/11, Charles William 7/10 and Knight's Cross 7/10.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II. Red Prince 9/5, Red Flag 9/0, Sinner 9/0, Andhra Valley 8-12, Roseoff 8/12, Noorimuk 8/11, Maneek Beg 8/6, Mahfouz 8/5, Salome 8/5, Mihy 8/2, Kandiana 8/5, Makizkian 8/4, Wajda 7/12, Musal 7/10, and Dawood 7/6.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles. Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II. Chrysolite 9/4, Blyth Bachelor 8/3, Talar Bey 9/1, Vainqueur 7/11, Krishnakumari 8/12, Tycho 8/9, Tristan 8/7, Astre d'Or 8/7, Coq-A L'ane 8/6, Minority 8/5, Radha Piri 7/4, Bridgman 8/3, Cockoo 8/2 and Polychrome 7/8.

THE ATLANTIC STAKES.—Distance 1 1/4 miles. Rs. 50,000; of which Rs. 30,000, will go to the winner; Rs. 10,000 to the second; Rs. 5,000 to the third and Rs. 5,000 to the nominator of the Winner.

For horses foaled in 1924 and 1923 i.e. 3 and 4 years old at the time of starting. Darial II 9/5, Astre d'Or 8/12, Moss 9/5, Heera Mahal 8/12, Wild Argosy 9/1, John Clanchy 9/1, Iron Guard 9/1, Coed Canlas 8/12, Gamvros 8/12, Pride of Priesttown 8/12, Hotsuff 7/13, Gallant Gael 7/10, Flying Steved 8/12, Shivaniwas 8/12 and Gangesagar 7/13.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I. Affable 9/0, L. S. D. 8/11, Ulster Ally 8/8, Melesigenes 8/8, Woodstock II 8/7, Golden Guest 8/7, Stone Marjen 8/3, French Brir 8/0, Portroy 7/11, Vestington II 8/2 and Henry 7/6.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II. Robert 9/10, Mansoor Beg 9/2, Jori 9/2, Amalfi 8/10, Zulu 7/8, Sanatogen 8/7, Ghazwan 8/7, Hamoud 7/11, Bucknell 8/5, Amin 8/1, Khataf 7/11, Ballard 7/11, Arab Prince 7/10, Some Surprise 7/10, Gosub 7/7 and Selman 7/6.

betelnuts, 13 bags coffee, 100 packages sugar candy.

From Batavia: 200 chests tea.

From Colombo: 67 half chests tea, 40 bales mattress fibre, 23 cases crackers, 190 bags green tea, 12 bags beans.

S S Canton, Agents: Lionel Edwards.

From Hamburg:—7 cases buttons, 249 cases slates, 20 bags borax, 6 cases gas mantles, 125 cases aloes, 26 bales paper, 150 bags epsom salt, 23 cases globes, 30 cases blue, 134 cases toys, 100 bags glauher salt, 18 cases lead pencils, 14 cases beer, 15 cases woollen shawl, 14 cases hollow glass, 15 cases copper wire, 71 cases dry dyes, 15 bundles lactic acid, 54 cases acetate of lead, 12 cases copper foil, 30 cases woollen goods, 50 cases pharm. goods, 10 cases woollen and art silk goods, 10 cases metal polish, 5 cases clocks, 75 bales wood pulp, 7 bales paper.

From Gothenburg: 31 packages tiles, 550 bundles ceiling boards, 780 bales paper, 8 cases envelopes, 30 barrels umbra, 240 cases matches in zinc, 66 bags glass powder, 24 cases labels.

From Oslo: 50 cases canned goods, 292 bales paper, 41 bales badami paper, 259 bales account book paper, 25 bales wood tissue paper, 13 bales grease proof paper, 25 bales tissue paper, 160 bales printing paper, 15 cases drawing cartridges.

WONDERFUL BOX

The box answers the following and

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

SOCIAL EQUALITY LEAGUE.

The adjourned general meeting of the above League will be held to-day (Tuesday) at Nagweker Building, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, at 8.30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo F.M.S., Johore Malacca, Netherlands Indies, Philippine Islands, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong) and China via Negapatnam will be closed at General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer S.S. "Karon" from South and East African ports is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday morning, the 16th instant and will be berthed in Alexandra Dock.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Delta" with the Mails from London of 1st instant ex "Narkunda" left Aden at 3 p.m. on the 11th instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 16th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpara" with Mails from London of 8th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 10th instant.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Cellebes Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th and is due to arrive here on the 16th instant in the morning.

EXHIBITION AT BARCELONA.

The International Exhibition to be held at Barcelona will be opened on 1st April, 1929. The Exhibition will include, among other things, the technical processes of production and manufacturing and full statistical data relating thereto. The artistic, moral and economic activity of modern times will be represented in all its aspects. Persons interested in the Exhibition can obtain particulars from the Consul for Spain at Bombay.

CURRENCY IN INDIA.

The following is a statement of the Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 7th September, 1927:

Notes in circulation Rs. 1,89,46,01,000. RESERVE—COIN AND BULLION:—In India:—Silver coin Rs. 1,05,98,38,000; Gold coin and bullion Rs. 29,76,10,000; Silver bullion under coinage Rs. 8,77,31,000; Silver in transit Rs. 2,82,000.

In England:—Gold coin and bullion; Silver bullion.

In His Majesty's Dominions:—Gold coin and bullion.

In transit between India, England and His Majesty's Dominions:—Gold coin and bullion; Silver bullion.

Securities (purchase price):—In India Rs. 35,72,24,000; In England Rs. 19,16,000.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

4TH SESSION TO BE HELD AT DHARWAR.

The Hon. Secretaries of the above Conference write under date 10th September as follows:

It has been finally decided to hold the Fourth Session of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference at Dharwar in the third or the last week of October next. The Reception Committee has already been formed with Mr. M. R. Sakhar, M.A., Fellow Bombay University and Head Master Gilgachhi Artial High School, Belgum, as Chairman. The exact dates of the Conference will be communicated in due course. The rate of subscription for each delegate as fixed by the Reception Committee is Rs. 3. It has been decided to hold, at the time of the Conference, an exhibition of select specimens of handicraft, maps, charts, and illustrations and pictures, special teacher's aids and apparatus, School magazines printed manuscript, and also any other articles, furniture books etc. that have educational value or interest. It is the intention of the organisers of this exhibition to make this selection as thoroughly representative as possible. It is therefore requested that all such articles may be forwarded, so as to reach the Secretary before 25th instant. The articles should bear, in prominent place, the name of the School.

TRAFFIC BLOCKED DUE TO DERAILMENT

The District Traffic Superintendent, Hubli, M.S.M. Railway, wires to the Associated Press under date 12th September:—

Owing to breaches at mile 37 between Anavur and Bhinstanhatti, the engine and 12 vehicles of the 139 up goods train capsized and 3 vehicles were derailed at 6.40 a.m. to-day. Transhipment of passengers has been arranged and through communication is expected to be restored by 6 p.m. to-morrow. There was no loss of life nor injuries to any persons.—A.P.

WELL DONE CORPORATION!

NO MORE BROOKING OF INSULTS.

CORPORATION REPRESENTATIVES TO RESIGN.

EFFECTIVE ANSWER TO GOVT.

The Municipal Corporation on Monday resolved to non-co-operate with the Government in not sending their representatives to the Advisory Committee. It would be recalled on the 15th of August last the Corporation passed a resolution advising their representatives on the Advisory Committee to resign which after careful consideration they decided to do in a body. The matter was again discussed thereupon on Monday and it was finally decided to boycott the Advisory Committee in view of the attitude taken up by the Government in not allowing the Corporation to determine the number and location of liquor shops in the city.

RESIGNATION FROM ADVISORY BOARD.

Consideration was given to the report of the representatives of the Corporation on the Excise Advisory Committee for the Town and Island of Bombay. It stated:—

The representatives appointed by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 183, dated the 8th April, 1926, to serve on the Excise Advisory Committee for the Town and Island of Bombay, beg to report, with reference to Corporation Resolution No. 5166, dated the 15th August, 1927, under which they were asked to consider and report whether in view of the refusal of Government to concede to the Corporation the power of determining the number and location of liquor shops in the Town and Island of Bombay communicated in Government letter, Revenue Department, No. 9213-C, dated the 1st July, 1927, it would not be advisable to resign from the Committee, that they have very carefully considered the question and have come to the conclusion that, as desired by the Corporation, they should resign from the Committee in a body.

The following were the signatories of the report:—S. S. Bhatwala, K. E. Dadachanj, R. K. Yedya, M. N. Balsara, B. G. Parekar, Kanji K. Master, H. M. Chowdhury, M. C. Javie, V. D. Govindji.

Mr. P. J. Marzban, Mr. Fazal J. Rahimnolai, Mr. K. K. Parekar, Dr. Acazio G. Viegas and Mr. S. L. Silam had not seen the report.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanj moved that the report be approved and adopted and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for his information and for communicating the same to Government.

Dr. Dadachanj said the representatives of the Corporation on the Advisory Committee had submitted their resignations according to the resolution of the Corporation as it was no use serving on a body on which they could not do any useful work for the city.

Dr. J. V. Vora seconded the proposition and thanked the representatives of the Corporation on the Advisory Committee for their resignations and said their decision would make an excellent impression throughout India.

THE "LIBERAL" NOTE.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said there were no solid reasons for their representatives to resign as under the constitution they had no right to determine the number and location of liquor shops in the city. He therefore moved an amendment to refer the matter back to the Committee for reconsideration.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconded the amendment and said the Committee had done the right thing in the wrong way. The Corporation had asked their representatives to resign, but they did not go to the Corporation for a mandate. He assured the House that he was for prohibition, but at the same time urged the House to consider the proposition long enough. He did not think by Non-co-operation they would achieve their object as they all knew how Non-co-operation had failed and certain non-co-operators had become staunch co-operators and under canonage got into the Legislative Council with a view to walk out sometimes and walk in again, though none of them would resign. (Laughter.) He hoped in this matter the Corporation would not walk out of the position they were now taking.

LOOK TO YOUR SELF-RESPECT.

Mr. Mohanlal characterised the amendment of Mr. Dalvi as worthy of a liberal politician and said out of self-respect they should not send their representatives to the Advisory Committee.

Mr. H. A. Lalji giving his own experience as a member of the Advisory Committee in 1923-24 said it was nothing more or less than a farce.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram and Mr. J. B. Petit supported the proposition.

MR. MODY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. H. P. Mody thought that the grounds given in the report for resignation were likely to put the Corporation in a false position. There were other grounds for resigning besides given in the report. He therefore moved an amendment

that the report be approved and adopted and in view of the indifference shown to their views by Government their continuance on the Committee is not calculated to serve any useful purpose and they therefore propose to resign in a body.

Mr. E. R. Hirji-Behdin seconded the amendment and said the resignations of their representatives were consistent with the dignity and self-respect of the Corporation. He also referred to certain rumours in the town that certain members of the Advisory Committee were imposing black mail on the liquor shop keepers.

A POINT OF ORDER.

President: Those reflections are not before the House in any shape or form at all. We therefore cannot consider them.

At this stage question was put to the vote and Mr. Mody's amendment was carried by a large majority.

MORE TAXATION ON DHOBIES.

Mr. H. M. Rahimnolai then moved as recommended by the Standing Committee that the fees in respect of the Dhoiwada be increased from next year by 50 per cent. as proposed by the Commissioner.

The Commissioner recommended that the fee of Rs. 8 per stone should be levied for washing clothes instead of Rs. 4 per month and that for washing clothes the fee be increased from Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 10 and the rent of the room from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per month.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai moved an amendment to refer the matter back to the Standing Committee for reconsideration.

Mr. H. J. Davis said the Corporation would lose Rs. 60,000 if the fees were not increased.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved another amendment that the Standing Committee be informed that in the opinion of the Corporation the increase should be only 25 per cent.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee appealed the House

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEP. 13TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshinaharaj Jothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day is your birthday you have, undoubtedly, perfect control over your feelings, and can therefore be expected not to betray your pulsating throbs of heart. If man, in your dealings with women your calm and unflinched behaviour will give the poor frail things and the world at large a totally different impression from what you really are and feel, exactly like unextinguished volcano which throws out lava and smoke once or twice in a year (if at all), though Heaven alone knows what sort of boiling is going on into the cauldron of its big stomach day and night. You generally reject ready-made opinions whether of individuals or of the press, and take them with not only a grain of salt but a handful of it. You generally fight with the editors and the pressmen, and your tussle with them is a treat to the reading public. You fight out your battles nobly and though the editors all over the world (the more so in the much vaunted civilised and democratic countries of England or America) will reject your stuff unpalatable to them, you will score successes many times for there are always rival papers to accommodate you with your letters. If your enemies delight in besmirching your name either in the press or on the platform, you philosophically retort like Waltz who said: "Let dogs delight to bark and bite for God hath made them so." You are fond of club life which is a constant source of clash with the "queen of your heart." There, you waste your hard-earned money in questionable games and when short of cash you spend a little money that is left on liquid libations to drown your sorrow, and pour over massive quarters reviews to beguile your bad kismet.

to view the question as guardians of the city and not as representatives of a particular ward or wards. They had made considerable concession in respect of market stall-holders, victuallias and cart-drivers and now an attempt was made to reduce the municipal revenue from the Dhoibis which they would not do, if the property was their own. He submitted the Corporation were losing considerable revenue by charitable disposition and urged the House to be practical and businesslike.

The Municipal Commissioner said the Dhoibis paid four to five times more to the owners of the private ghats and the proposed increase was in no way exorbitant.

Both the amendments were lost and the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Friday.

PUSH-BIKE CHAMPIONS HONOURED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

The three Parsi world cycle tourists were accorded a reception at a public meeting this evening when the tourists described their adventures.—Free Press.

Shamsul-Ulema Maulana Manvi Obaidulla Sahib, the chief Kazi of the Madras Presidency, died this morning. His funeral which took place in the evening was largely attended by Muslim residents of the city. Muslim shops and educational institutions were closed.—A.P.

SAVE THE KAKORI PRISONERS

ALL-PARTY MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR

NAINITAL, (Sept. 12.

Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant, leader of the Congress Party in the United Provinces Legislative Council, has to-day sent a memorial to His Excellency the Governor for commutation of the death sentence to one of imprisonment, against Ramprasad, Ashfaqullah, Rajendranath Lahiri, and Ramshankar Singh, of the Kakori conspiracy case.

The memorial has been signed by 45 members of the Legislative Council, representative of all parties in the Council.

The execution of death sentence, as originally fixed, would take place on the 16th instant.—Free Press.

KAKORI PRISONERS.

APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY

A public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, on Monday evening, to protest against the death sentence passed on four of the prisoners tried and convicted under what is known as the "Kakori Conspiracy Case." The object of the meeting was to bring public influence to bear upon the Government to get the release of the four prisoners, if possible, or at least a commutation of the death sentence into ordinary imprisonment. Messrs. C. K. Narayan Swamy, R. S. Nimkar and K. N. Jogalekar addressed the meeting and Mr. S. H. Jhabvala presided.

NOT A CONSPIRACY.

In his opening speech, Mr. Jhabvala briefly narrated the history of the Kakori case. In his opinion, the case was not one of conspiracy at all. The speaker was confident that there was no moral turpitude involved in the case. On the contrary, the case had a predominant political aspect. The death sentences for political offences, Mr. Jhabvala continued, were the very negation of civilization. The civilized world was coming round to the view that capital punishment was not at all a deterrent to high crime. The speaker deprecated the fact that sufficient opportunity was not given to the four prisoners to prepare their defence.

In a spirited speech, Mr. Narayan Swamy appealed to the U. P. Government, in the name of humanity, to commute the death sentence of the four prisoners into a sentence of imprisonment.

APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY.

Comrades Nimkar and Jogalekar earnestly pleaded for clemency of the U. P. Government for the four prisoners that were sentenced to death.

The following resolution was then unanimously carried:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, believes that the actions of those sentenced to death in the Kakori Conspiracy Case, were dictated by fervent patriotism, and that by motives of crime, and earnestly appeals to the Governor of U. P. to exercise his prerogative of mercy by releasing the prisoners or at least commutating the sentence of death passed on four of the accused into one of imprisonment. This meeting authorises its president to communicate the resolution to His Excellency the Governor of U. P."

DARING PICK-POCKET ROBS A MERCHANT

G. C. NOTES OF RS. 13,000 LOST.

On Sunday at about 5 p.m. one Mahomedan merchant named Rahimnolai Khan Mohomed Amin Khan left his place at Nagdevi Street with G. C. notes in the hip-pocket of his trousers. He was accompanied by a friend of his. They went on foot as far as the Crawford Market and entered a tram and having changed cars at Victoria Terminus station and Museum, reached Colaba. From Colaba they again returned to Nagdevi by tram having changed the car at Museum. Again from Nagdevi they went to the Royal Opera House in a victoria. After seeing the show there they came out and stopped there talking about 15 minutes. Then they walked up to the junction of Grant Road and Lamington Road entered the Coronation Durbar Hotel, and after a time walked up to Play House. From there they returned home in Nagdevi Street at about 11 p.m. When Rahimnolai Khan took off his coat he found that his trousers as well as hip-pocket had been torn and G. C. notes worth Rs. 13,000 were missing. At 5 p.m. he left his place and 11 p.m. when he returned home he did not care to see whether the notes were in his pocket or not.

SCOUTS RALLY IN HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), Sept. 12.

The Maharajah, Sir Kistcn Parshad Bahadur, President of the Nizam's Executive Council, visited yesterday morning the four days' camp which the City College Scouts were holding at the A. C. Guards. After inspecting the various scout displays, the Maharajah addressed the Campers and expressed to them his regret for not being young now to take part in the world wide brotherhood of Scouts. He however, hoped to make his sons join soon. A donation of Rs. 200 by the Maharajah was announced and the camp closed after singing "God Save the Nizam."—Free Press.

Capt. Patwardhan 'en route' to Rewah from Simla broke journey at Delhi for a day. Interviewed on the prospects of the Light Aero-Clubs in India, he said he was yet "hopeful."—Free Press.

SERIOUS RIOT IN COLABA LAND MILL

150 HINDUS ATTACK 15 MUSLIMS

POLICE ARREST 32 PERSONS

A serious riot resulting in heavy injuries to five persons and small injuries to eleven persons, took place between the Hindu and Mahomedan mill-hands of the Colaba Land Mill situated at Victoria Bandra, on Saturday night. It is reported that the Mahomedans were few in number, nearly 16, as compared with the Hindu force which was in the neighbourhood of 150. It is alleged that the Hindus took the initiative in the riot and used stones, sticks and even iron bars. After considerable mischief and injury had been done, the Police appeared on the scene and arrested 31 Hindus and one Mahomedan. The injured persons were at once removed to the G. T. Hospital.

It appears that on Saturday night, at about 10 o'clock, a party of about 150 Hindu mill-workers proceeded to the Colaba Land Mill chawl in which the Mahomedan mill-hands were residing. It is further alleged that the Hindu mill-workers were armed with sticks, stones and iron bars. A regular fight that ensued between the Hindus and Mahomedans clearly indicated that it had been pre-arranged by Hindus. The information about the riot was communicated to the Police at about midnight. On receiving the information, the Police hurried to the scene of the trouble and arrested Madhu Ramji and 31 others on a charge of rioting in a public place.

Before the police could take possession of the situation the rioters had dispersed after causing injuries to 15 Mahomedans and one Hindu. The injured persons were removed to the hospital where it was found that five of them had received serious injuries. These were detained in the Hospital for treatment, the rest were allowed to go after their small injuries had been attended to.

The rumours in the mill area have it that the cause of the fracas is the ill-will that has been existing for some time past between the Hindu and Muslim mill-workers. The Muslim mill-workers, it is reported, did not expect that the ill feelings would so soon come to a head; consequently they were taken unawares and were badly beaten. The five persons detained in the hospital are: (1) Mohomed Kasim, (2) Mohomed Sale Fakrudin, (3) Mohomed Abdul, (4) Mallaki Appara and (5) Raja Buddhan.

The 32 persons who were arrested and kept in the police lock-up were placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate on Monday, by a Sub-Inspector of the Colaba Police Station, who applied for their remand in custody pending further enquiries. Some of the accused were enlarged on bail and others were remanded into police custody till September 21.

NEW NOTES FOR ONE.

YOUNG HINDU ROBBED OF RS. 1,000

Abdul Gani and Mahomed Kassam, two of the four Muslims who are alleged to have relieved Manilal Sunderji, a young Hindu of Rs. 1,405, were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday, by a Sub-Inspector of the Prinley Street Police Station and an application was made to remand them into police custody pending further police enquiries.

In the course of the application it was stated that Abdul Gani, a Muslim cycle shopkeeper, went to Manilal on Thursday last and asked him whether he would like to have two currency notes for one. Attracted by the offer of making money so easily, Manilal gave Abdul Gani a currency note for Rs. 50 and got in return two notes for Rs. 50 the next day. Abdul Gani told him that he had a Muslim friend who was counterfeiting notes by chemical process. Out of the other notes Gani gave the complainant only Rs. 10. As this seemed a profitable business, the complainant, on being induced, went to Gani's shop on Saturday last with a note for Rs. 1,000 and handed over the note to Abdullah M. Kassam who was to counterfeit it. Kassam applied some liquid to a blank piece of paper, placed it on the real note and put both of them together between two glass plates. All that was next wrapped up in a piece of cloth. Suddenly Kassam said that he had forgotten some articles used in the chemical process and saying that he was going to fetch it he gave the bundle to Gani and took the complainant to a room on the third floor of a house on Sandhurst Road. There, it was alleged, the complainant was labouring by Kassam and two others who were already in the room and was deprived of Rs. 405 which he (complainant) had on his person. He was next locked up in the room, but he managed to get out of it and went to the shop of Abdul Gani where the bundle was kept. On opening the bundle the note for Rs. 1,000 was found missing. The complainant, thereupon, called at the police station and filed a complaint.

The police traced Abdul Gani and Mahomed Kassam, but the two accomplices of Kassam were still at large.

The Magistrate granted the application for remand of the accused in police custody for nine days.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

Previous Closing Rate September 12, 22.40
Today's Opening Rate 22.40
Difference —
Today's Closing Rate 22.00
Difference —

LIVERPOOL.

Previous Closing Rate September 12, 12.18
Today's Opening Rate 11.95
Difference —23
Today's Closing Rate 11.71
Difference —47
Branch —43

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

Silver Ready September 12, 25 10 0
Higher 0 2 0
Silver Forward 24 10 0
Higher 0 2 0
Tone of Market:—India and China bought.

REVIVAL OF MINISTRY IN BENGAL.

GOVERNOR INVITES NAWAB MUSSARAF HUSSAIN.

CALCUTTA Sept. 12.

Speculation is again rife regarding the formation of the Ministry in Bengal. Well-informed quarters are of the opinion that the Ministry will be formed, very shortly, if not within a week. Sir Stanley Jackson leaves on a short visit to Simla on the 20th September, and it is not unlikely, it is stated, that the Ministers will be appointed before that date. "The Bengalee," which is a liberal organ, confidently states in this connection that Nawab Mussarraf Hussain, a prominent member of Sir Abdul Hakim's party, has been summoned to Government House at Darjeeling by the Governor, and that the Nawab has left for Darjeeling. The paper further states that it has been practically settled to appoint him as the first Minister. The arrival of Sir Provasch Chandra Mitter is anxiously awaited. Sir Provasch has left for England, and it is stated that he has been wired to return early. The statements regarding the probable appointment of Mr. Fazul Husein, a prominent person who was recently elected to Bengal Legislative Council, are now discounted as most unlikely. It is probable that a Hindu Minister may be selected later, and that one Minister may be appointed to carry on the work till a colleague is found. It is stated that attempts were made to persuade the Raja of Santosh, President of the Council, to accept office as a Minister, and that he is unwilling to do so.—A. P.

MARWARIS AND WIDOW REMARRIAGE.

JUDGEMENT IN DEFAMATION CASE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

The defamation case arising out of the widow remarriage between two influential groups of Marwaris in which Rai Saheb Ramdeo Chowdhani, Kesaram Poddar and four other Marwaris were charged by Jagannath Gupta, another Marwari, was decided to-day in the acquittal of the accused. It was alleged by the complainant that an meeting of Marwari Agrawals a resolution was passed outcasting the complainant and others for taking part in two widow marriages.—Free Press.

CAWNPORE COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES.

UNSATISFACTORY POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 11.

The situation created by the recent communal disturbances came up for discussion before the Managing Committee of the U. P. Chamber of Commerce this morning. It is understood that the Chamber will address the Local Government on the question, drawing attention to the serious dislocation of business and the consequent loss to the mercantile community caused by the disturbances in addition to the loss of life and physical sufferings inflicted on innocent victims and urging Government to take immediate measures to prevent recurrence of such breaches of peace. The Chamber is further of opinion that police arrangements during the recent riots have caused general dissatisfaction and the present police officers seem to have forfeited public confidence and in view of the fact that Daschra is approaching an immediate change in the personnel of Police is necessary to restore confidence in the police.—A. P.

SEC. 144 IN KHURJA.

DELHI, Sept. 12.

Disquieting news comes from Khurja of communal tension between Hindus and Muslims. Trouble is brewing and secret meetings in mosques are reported to be going on. The authorities have promulgated Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting carrying of arms and lathis.—Free Press.

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5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1.8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1927.

WANTON AUTOCRACY.

Sir Basil Blackett's dramatic withdrawal of the Reserve Bank Bill has shifted public interest from the merits of the Bill to the constitutional issues involved in its withdrawal. The Bill, as originally designed, was extremely defective. The amendments suggested by the Select Committee and individual members in the Assembly and accepted by Government but slightly improved the original scheme. Mr. B. F. Madon has mercilessly exposed the defects of the Bill. Nevertheless it could be said that if the Bill had passed in some form acceptable both to Government and the Assembly, it would have appreciably mitigated the old scandal of the Secretary of State for India controlling Indian credit and currency in the interests of the London Money Market. The Government of India knew this and were extremely reluctant to accept the improvements suggested by the Assembly. But they had a rare and happy experience of finding almost all non-officials in a spirit of perfect co-operation. Officials and non-officials vied with one another in arriving at a consensus. An agreement on broad principles was arrived at. Details were all but adjusted, when all of a sudden the Finance Member withdrew the Bill. Who is responsible for the "volte face"? Not the Assembly; even the Government would not dare to make such a suggestion. Nor Sir Basil, who to all intents and purposes, was too much in love with his scheme to kill it. The Government cannot be dissociated from Sir Basil. When it is further remembered that Sir Basil would not say a word as to why the Bill was withdrawn and when it might again be brought forward, it becomes abundantly clear that the sinister hand that scrapped the Bill is that of the Secretary of State for India.

This conduct of the Secretary of State is a slap to the Government of India, an insult to the Assembly and a violation of the "Reformed" constitution. The Government of India and Sir Basil have been made to look very foolish, having been first encouraged to push the Bill and then suddenly ordered to withdraw it without any reason or explanation whatsoever. The withdrawal is an insult to the Assembly which accorded the measure its fullest measure of co-operation. The Secretary of State has violated the constitutional convention laid down by the Joint Committee of Parliament that the Secretary of State should not interfere in cases where the Legislature and the Executive are in agreement. The fact that the Secretary of State pulled up the Government of India just when they made some concessions to Indian interests clearly shows that he is determined to continue his control of Indian currency and exchange in the interests of his own kith and kin. He has thus shown what a mockery is the so-called financial autonomy given to India by the Reforms. Both the Assembly and the Government of India must do everything possible to vindicate their rights and self-respect against the wanton interference of the Secretary of State.

THE ADEN PROBLEM.

The British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association has done a service to India by publishing a pamphlet entitled "The Aden Problem" regarding the secret transfer of the administration of Aden to the Colonial Office. The pamphlet is well-documented, containing full extracts from official records and debates in the House of Commons, the Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council. The Aden problem has been before the country for about six years and whatever the Colonial Office may choose to think, the last word remains yet to be said on the question. Ever since Aden was captured in 1839 with the help of the Bombay Government, it has been developed by Indian money and enterprise. Indians undertook the risky enterprise on the solemn assurance given by Government that Aden would ever remain an integral part of the Indian Empire. When, however, what was but a rocky land was developed, British traders appeared on the scene, pursued their usual tactics of claiming preferential treatment, and talked of Imperial considerations. In 1921, when the Indian public was utterly ignorant of any proposal to change the administration of Aden, the British Premier announced in the House of Commons that the Cabinet had decided to transfer the administration to the Colonial Office. It is significant that this decision was taken without the assent of the Government of India. Loud protests were recorded against this decision not only by Indians but by the whole of the Asiatic population in Aden. The Government of India, however, assured the Legislature that, "before a final decision is arrived at, the Indian Legislature will be given an opportunity to express its opinion." The public accepted this assurance in good faith but in March last the Commander-in-Chief casually mentioned in the Assembly that the control of Aden barring the civil administration had been transferred to the Colonial

Government of India had assented to this decision but we do know that the Government of Bombay knew nothing about the matter till it appeared in the press. It is safe to infer that the "Home" Government have consistently ignored the wishes of both the Government and the people of India. Objectionable as are the decision and the secret methods of effecting it, the greater danger is that what little of the administration is left to the Government of India may soon be in jeopardy and the tragedy of Indian settlers in other colonies may be enacted in Aden. Even as things are, the "Home" Government have betrayed Indian interests for imperialistic considerations and the Government of India have subserviently looked on.

HAPPY MISS MAYO.

On the eve of her departure for America Miss Katherine Mayo left to the English people among whom she has been sojourning after her recent strenuous labours to indict a whole nation in "Mother India", a message which should cheer up the Die-Hards in England and make them feel jubilant over the great "scoop" they have made out of her book. Unrepentant and unashamed Miss Mayo says she wrote it for her own people in order to make them see India in the "plain light of day", the method she employs for their education being to make them believe that India is practically the same now as it appeared to the prejudiced mind of Du Bois a century ago. But what of her "service" to Britain? The author of "Mother India" is far too modest to suggest that the service has been great and solid. It is for others to judge. She merely reminds "if, by chance, the presentation is of interest or service to the public.... I am so much happier." But in her happiness she does not forget to be uncharitable enough to have a fling at the Indian political leaders, whom she has the hardihood to accuse of "having no ethical conception of the masses." She condescends to certify Gandhi as a "good and sincere man", but hastens to assure the British that it should have no need to go to Indians for saints. That will never do. The Indian must be painted only in the vilest colours.

The Tory weeklies are already busy making the fullest use of "Mother India" as a valuable instrument in their propaganda for blocking India's political advance. The "Outlook" in mail week propagates the lie that Miss Mayo "used in the main the statements of eminent Indians themselves about the customs of the people" and asserts maliciously that the "races to which her remarks are most applicable are the 'least warlike and most effeminate'." The journal after an unfair and gross attack on the Arya Samaj whom it accuses of holding views which do not fit in "with the suzerainty of the King-Emperor", concludes in a crescendo of venomous absurdity by remarking that "if Indians were more interested in practical ideas than in theories of politics", they would consider it "worth serious study on their part" to investigate "the extraordinary difference between race and race." According to the "Outlook" Indians should be busy considering whether rice eating is really good for them instead of talking about self-government.

THE COLD DOUCHE.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, as was expected, has poured cold douche over the Polish proposal at the Assembly meeting of the League of Nations. That proposal, which France and Germany enthusiastically welcomed, would, if adopted, have meant a definite step forward in making warfare impossible. It meant much more than the mere guaranteeing of frontiers, but acceptance of the proposal without some cautious riders and reservations would hardly suit British policy. So Sir Austen Chamberlain made much of the point about guaranteeing frontiers and confessed to Britain's inability to guard all frontiers in addition to those of France, Germany and Belgium. Nobody did, in fact, ask this of Britain, but the real aim of British policy was revealed when Sir Austen declared that to him loyalty to the League of the British Empire came first, to the League at Geneva, second. A significant declaration which does not tend towards international peace.

WANTED: A WIDER INQUIRY.

The British Trade Union Congress has decided to send a delegation to India to study labour conditions in this country. The inquiry is not a wholly disinterested one because the chief grievance of the British operative in certain industries is that the very low standard of life and wages of the Indian worker makes for unfair competition. Organised Labour in India, which has the active sympathy of Indian political leaders, is as anxious as British Labour organisations to raise this standard, but the delegation should make a much wider inquiry than merely the economical one to understand the difficulties of Indian workers in the right perspective. So long as public opinion in India is unable to control legislation or influence the administration in India, the rapid advance in the standard of wages and conditions of live of the Indian workman is impossible. This advance is bound up inextricably with the advance in political freedom in India and the delegation must not forget to inquire into this aspect of the

DR. ANSARI'S STATEMENT

A REVIEW.

(BY G. HARISARVOTTAM RAU, M.L.C.)

I do not really see why Dr. Ansari felt bound to make the statement. With regard to the purely political programme of the country—viz., entry into and business in the Legislatures—he occupies and ought to occupy as a No-changer a neutral position. In regard to all other matters there is none that would differ from him very much. On inter-communal harmony and on the framing of a Swaraj Constitution there is no divergence of opinion of any material nature.

However, a hero of a hundred battles grows nervous when his dearest and nearest object—a child for instance—is apparently in peril. This is exactly the plight in which Dr. Ansari finds himself in speaking of our nation to-day. He has such unbounded love for the country that "hard knocks" and "severe blows"—"often very hurting and painful"—have led him into a revolt against what appears to him "false labels."

He is distressed over communal and political differences. He is disappointed that Non-co-operation did not succeed. He has no faith in the Council programme. He has no distinct political programme of his own to lay down. His revolt is therefore so much the greater.

An unbelieving rebel who is yet a passionate lover willing to help you on the way, with his life if need be, cannot be a vigorous critic. He may not open his lips at all against you, but if he does, he must necessarily be appealingly pathetic almost to a degree of despondency.

This is really the psychological analysis of the tone of Dr. Ansari's statement. Speaking of Ireland in 1949 Disraeli said: "Three years ago she was like a poor man struggling against entering the work-house. Now she is a contented pauper." That very Ireland stands as an example of having been fairly redeemed to-day. May we not hope with the great love that patriots like Dr. Ansari can dedicate to Mother India we shall march forward?

The whole disappointment of Dr. Ansari's statement arises to my mind from the tone of it. The same matter in the hands of a believer in Councils like Pandit Motilal would have appeared in another garb and would have immediately given a new turn to men's thoughts.

NO CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT.
Except this complaint against Dr. Ansari's statement I do not find anything

that does call for complaint from us who are in the Council doing the political programme of the country.

We did not take Dyerism lying down. Therefore Dr. Ansari has faith in the country. We shall never be content to take such things lying down. He believes we are "recovering from the moral and material effects of a disastrous war" and may I add "also of a high-strung spirituo-political endeavour" made in 1920-21 under the leadership of a Mahatma unapproachable in asceticism by his nearest lieutenant.

I do not see why I should quarrel with the terms Dr. Ansari uses. He tells us it is not possible to maintain our Non-co-operation with the bureaucracy whilst participating in the work of the Councils. Is this untrue? I cannot say it is and I am sure no Legislative Councillor can say so after the experience we have had these years. The call that Dr. Ansari makes that we shall confess ourselves Co-operators is really a right call. He does not say "we shall make an abject surrender." He is decidedly against it. But he desires to draw attention to the attitude of the nation towards the powers that be. We gave up unalloyed Non-co-operation when we recognised the Councils. Co-operation began even from that moment. All these years we have fought really for words in defining the degree of Co-operation or Non-co-operation—which ever word individual idiosyncrasies may accept that we have practised in the Councils or outside in the country. It is possible that the real Non-co-operation spirit has been more exhibited in and outside the Councils by those who have frankly admitted they were Co-operators and not Non-co-operators and vice versa. It is a matter merely of emphasis.

"Co-operation" does not always exclude Non-co-operation. According to Mahatmaji there are occasions on which you non-co-operate with your wife. Therefore the relationship between you and your wife cannot be called Non-co-operation. Even in that manner is Non-co-operation permissible in Co-operation with the Government, call it discriminatory Non-co-operation, Responsive Co-operation or even Constitutional Co-operation.

UNHAPPY PHRASEOLOGY.

Dr. Ansari has used two unfortunate sentences which in a poignantly sorrowful review of our position from the eagle's (Continued on page 10.)

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT
1917-27PROF. K. T. SHAH'S SERIES OF
LECTURESLECTURE I: EVOLUTION OF THE
REVOLUTION

The following is the continuation of the first of Professor K. T. Shah's series of lectures on the Russian Experiment delivered on Saturday last, at the Bombay University School of Sociology:—

Meanwhile, however, other changes were taking place not visible on the surface. The creed of Marx had made many converts. The consciousness of economic classes and their mutual antagonism was growing, thanks, in Russia, largely to the arrogance of the possessing classes themselves. The industrialists in Russia were largely of non-Russian origin, so the feeling against them was doubly strengthened. The example of the French Commune was disastrous, but its memory was retained only to deepen the distrust of the bourgeoisie.

The great Russian writer Tolstoy was the very reverse of the Minister of that ilk, who was oppression and repression personified. Tolstoy's principle of non-resistance to evil was giving birth, unexpectedly, to principles of terrorism that took a heavy toll of the life of those in power, from the Tsar downwards. The Universities and the intelligentsia were seething with discontent at the hopelessly obsolete and reactionary methods of Government adopted in the panic following the murder of Alexander II. The short reign of his successor, the third of that name, was exhausted in futile measures for repression; and the early years of his successor were occupied by the growing importance of Russian ambitions in the world. The traditional policy of a century was reversed at the end, and alliance with Germany was replaced by an entente with France. Russia also came forward to defend the smaller Slav

tribes, and took upon itself the championship of the Cross in the near East against the decaying might of the Sublime Porte. The threat of universal warfare was sought to be staved off by a Peace Conference at the Hague; but the early years of the twentieth century saw Russia in the throes of one of the most disastrous wars she ever waged. Japan had much to be proud of in the successes she gained in Korea and Manchuria against the Russians; but Russia had more reason to feel humiliated. And that without any fault of Russian bravery or Russian transport system. Corruption from above was the root cause of the system of irresponsible and absolute autocracy.

THE GENESIS.

The reverses of the Russo-Japanese war, due as they were to preventable causes, led the people at home to be more than ever affected; and the demands for some advance in the principle of governance were put forward from all parties in State, and reinforced by the logic of events. The Nihilist outrages of the nineteenth century were an expression of utter despair of the people; those of the early twentieth century were rather the earnest of revolt and bitterness which were beginning to characterise the peasant mass. One recalls unconsciously the history of a peasant, as told by Erekman-Chatrin while depicting the progress of the French Revolution, and seems to see before one's own eyes the unfolding of the same drama scene by scene a hundred years later at the other extremity of Europe. The Tsar ceased to be regarded reverently and affectionately as

Notes of the Day

Humbag.

The "Times" in a recent leading article on the exhibition in the East of films depicting Western life and manners remarked that the effect upon the prestige of European men and women in Eastern countries when films "throwing" untrue lights upon Western customs and habits" are shown can be hardly calculated. Taking the case of India in particular where the Government is "mainly conducted by a handful of Europeans alien to and often legitimately incomprehensible to the great mass of the population," the "doyen" of Tory journalism would like to advocate a strict film censorship, a censorship which would shut out a good many of the American films on the ground that they deal in divorce and, according to the pillars of the Church whom the "Times" quotes, "degrade white women in the eyes of Indians." This is just the sort of humbug which Indians can calculate to a nicety. There may be need for a revision of the principles on which Boards of Film Censors act in India, and the Committee appointed some time ago with Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar as chairman may be expected to look into the matter. But in fairness to the provincial Boards it should be mentioned that they do keep out films of a salacious type and American films which the hard-up and ill organised British film industry would like to keep out of India do as a rule point a virtuous moral.

False Ideas.

The interpolation of the idea of White prestige in this competition between British and American films is a deliberate attempt to cloak the real issue. The British want to have an undisturbed field for exploitation in India as their own "territory" and are jealous of the Americans. No amount of importation of British films in which English men and women are depicted as types of irreproachable morality can make the Indian public now believe that in London only angels hover about in Leicester Square or Piccadilly Circus at night. It knows that there is a good and a seamy side of life in Europe and America and the attempt to hide away the latter kind is ridiculous and impossible. It was a very opportune step the Bombay Cinema and Theatre Trade Association took in discussing at a recent meeting the whole question of film censorship in India. The Association is thoroughly justified in demanding a fair representation of the Indian Cinema Industry on any Committee which the Government of India now propose to appoint and it did well in protesting against the interested condemnation of American pictures as "subversive of morals and religion." We would advise the Association to insist upon demanding that all healthy pictures whatever the country of their manufacture should be allowed to enter India.

A Good Investment.

In an admirable article contributed to the "Times of India" Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, who has for several years been the Vice-Chancellor of the University, regrets Government's disposition to shirk their responsibility to the University, contrasts this attitude with that of other Governments in India and abroad and points out the special claims of higher education on the finances of the State. He shows, for instance, how France has made higher education free as an encouragement to poor but deserving students. It is a sound and notable remark that he makes that generous grants to a University "prove a much better investment than the Back Bay Scheme and certainly equally as good as the Sukkur Barrage." Surely, the considered opinion of one who has had some knowledge of the above schemes as well as of University work ought to weigh much with the Government of Bombay.

Government and University.

A serious omission in the Bombay University Bill is that of any reference to Government's financial obligation to the University. Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan submitted an amendment making good the defect and asked for Government's sanction for the amendment. It is understood that the Governor has disallowed the amendment. We shall not here dispute the Governor's right to disallow an amendment involving State expenditure. But we cannot but remark that the withholding of the sanction, the absence of any financial provision in the Bill and the apologetic remarks of the Education Minister about what he called the higher and heavier claims of primary education, all these circumstances fill one with misgivings about the proper working of the University reforms. Without adequate support from Government, the imposing new constitution, schemes of research, etc., would be barren of any real results. It is an unedifying spectacle that Government, while trying to "escape" financial obligation to the University, are very insistent on retaining a large measure of

VICEROY "SAMJAOS" BLACKETT?

RESIGNATION AND AFTER.

STOCK-HOLDERS' SCHEME PROSPECTS.

SPECIAL SESSION IN NOVEMBER?

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DROPPED.

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12. The air is thick with rumours regarding resignations and it is being taken for granted that Sir Basil Blackett has tendered his resignation; but nothing is known officially yet. Lord Dufferin has yet to save the situation and agree to Sir Basil's terms. However, it is better to wait and watch than speculate further. The Viceroy's Executive Council considered the position to-day. Under the circumstances, the idea of an adjournment motion itself to-morrow has been put in the background and no formula has so far been drafted. Some say it may not come at all.

The Select Committee on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill sat to-day and it is gratifying to hear that journalist members have been able to water down the operative clause to quite a considerable extent, throwing onus of proof on the prosecution. However, even then their objection would remain and it is to be hoped that they will file a strong dissenting minute against the Bill.

The Select Committee debate will be concluded to-morrow and resolution will undoubtedly be carried by large majority.

RESIGNATION AND AFTER.

VICEROY "SAMJAOS" SIR BASIL.

SIMLA, Sept. 12. It is reliably understood that Sir Basil Blackett on receipt of instructions from Whitehall not to proceed with the Reserve Bank Bill even on the basis of Stockholders' scheme, if it is to include association of Legislators with a provincial board of trustees, tendered his resignation of office of the Finance Member to the Viceroy. Sir Basil's grievance was that he was without his discretionary powers in putting forward the Stockholders' scheme in the form in which he placed it before the Party leaders and that the ban on that scheme was in the nature of "No-Confidence" in the Finance Member. His Excellency, the Viceroy, it is understood, has persuaded Sir Basil to withdraw his resignation, pending further correspondence with Whitehall on the subject.

NO ADJOURNMENT MOTION. Importance was attached in this connection to the adjournment motion which the leader of the Congress party was credited with the desire of moving on Tuesday which would have clearly shown to the Secretary of State as to how near Sir Basil had been in achieving a solution acceptable to the opposition and the

Official benches and at what late stage his intervention had come, rendering the Finance Member guilty of breach of faith in regard to the main features of the Stockholders' scheme. This afternoon, at meeting of the Congress Party Executive it was decided that no adjournment motion shall be made, as it was regarded that an adequate protest had been entered by the Congress President on Thursday and as

BLACKETT TENDERS RESIGNATION

SIMLA, Sept. 12. An unconfirmed report is current here that Sir Basil Blackett has tendered his resignation of his office of Finance Member. It is expected that definite information will be available at to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Assembly when a motion for adjournment of the House over the withdrawal of the Reserve Bank Bill will come up for consideration.—A. P.

there was a general desire to avoid the commitment of the un-official benches to the Stockholders' scheme before they had been examined by all parties, at length and the final decision had been taken. Efforts, it is understood, will now be made to secure the permission of the Secretary of State to proceed with the Stockholders' scheme in a special session to be convened in November and failing it the Finance Member will insist on being relieved of his office not later than the end of December when his normal term of office expires instead of the first week of April.—Free Press.

IF BLACKETT GOES.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S FORECAST.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12. The "Englishman" in the course of a leader on Sir Basil Blackett's position in view of the developments connected with the Reserve Bank Bill, refers to the suggestion made in certain quarters that he should resign as a protest against the action taken in London, and says that in the event of Sir Basil acting on this suggestion, India might for many years to come remain without complete credit or currency policy, while her financial autonomy might be indefinitely postponed.—A. P.

ALIPUR JAIL MURDER DISCLOSURES.

INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY URGED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12. In view of the disclosures made in "Forward" about the Alipur Jail murder case, which indicated that a grave miscarriage of justice had taken place, the Indian Journalists' Association urges on the authorities concerned to take early steps for an independent enquiry into the whole affair with a view to ascertain the truth and make amendments to those who had been sentenced to imprisonment, those sentenced to death being beyond the scope of all earthly reparations.

JOURNALISTS TO WORK FOR UNITY. On the suggestion of Mr. M. Rinal Kanti Basu it was resolved to call a Conference of all journalists in Bengal, Hindus and Muslims, for the purpose of helping the efforts towards communal unity and a better understanding between different communities in India.—Free Press.

CAPT. MAIJUS STILL AT LARGE

20 OF HIS FOLLOWERS CAPTURED

LONDON, Sept. 11. Riga.—A message from Kovno with regard to the outbreak at Tauragien says that the troops have captured a score of Captain Maijus' followers, but Capt. Maijus who has carried off £5000 sterling from the local bank is still at large. It is stated that Capt. Maijus was Staff Officer and he was dismissed in spring for organising a Communist centre at Tauragien.—Reuter.

INTRANSIGENT DESPITE OPPOSITION.

FRENCH AIRMAN ON TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 12. Paris.—Despite the growing public opinion against trans-Atlantic flights, the French Airman, Costes has written a letter saying he is intransigent. He adds that he is determined to start accompanied by Lebrun when weather permits. He declares that trans-Atlantic flight is no more hazardous than any other long-distance flight. He concludes: We are ready to take all responsibilities and even risk our lives. It is up to France to return Lindbergh's visit.—Reuter.

LEVINE'S AMERICAN FLIGHT

"OFF" FOR THIS YEAR.

LONDON, Sept. 11. Levine interviewed by Reuter expressed the opinion that his flight to America would be "off" for this year. "But that I will do it next year is sure. I reckon I will have more powerful plane built, probably multi-engine sea plane.—Reuter.

SHORTAGE OF PETROL.

"PRIDE OF DETROIT" FORCED TO LAND.

LONDON, Sept. 11. Tokio.—"Pride of Detroit" was forced to land at Oboro, near Nagasaki, owing

RIOT IN AHMEDABAD.

FEELINGS RUN HIGH

POLICE PATROL A AFFECTED AREA.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 12. Although the atmosphere in the city seemed calm in the noon, feeling seemed to run high in the afternoon. All the Muslims have closed their shops and observed Hartal. As large crowds of Muslims have been seen going about in the city to and from the authorities took precautions and two further motor lorries full of armed police were requisitioned. Excitement ran a bit high consequent on the spread of the news that the injured Muslims admitted into the hospital died.

The dead body was taken in a procession which was attended by about 3,000 Muslims. The route of the procession was also guarded.—Free Press.

HINDU-MUSLIM FRACAS IN AHMEDABAD.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 12. A Hindu-Muslim riot broke out in Raipur Chakla last night. Several persons have been injured on both sides. Details are lacking.—A. P.

POLICE PETROL AFFECTED AREA.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 12. When the police arrived on the scene of the fighting with two sub-inspectors, of police leading a posse, the skirmish was in full swing. The police checked the disorder and dispersed the crowd after a time, but another mob armed with sticks arrived at Raipur. The police had trouble to disperse them, but after a patient talking the mob retired.

By this time police reinforcements arrived and mounted police who also rushed to the spot succeeded in clearing the whole locality. Order was restored completely. Twelve persons were picked up injured and were sent to hospital. Of them seven were Hindus and five Muslims.

The mosque was searched and twenty-three Muslims were arrested on suspicion. Sticks and stones were found concealed inside the mosque.

One of the injured, a Muslim, died this morning in the hospital. The mounted police and constables are patrolling the area.—Free Press.

CAUSE OF THE RIOT.

USIC BEFORE MOSQUE

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 12. It appears that the cause of last night's riot was a music before mosque. For sometime (Katha) Hari Kirtan was going on in Raipur near which there was a mosque. Muslims objected to this. Hindus had then applied to the police authorities for having proper police arrangements, as they feared a breach of the peace. Yesterday evening police received another application from Muslims that Hari Kirtan with music should be stopped till they recite their evening prayers. The authorities asked Hindus not to commence Hari Kirtan till Isani (night) prayers of Muslims were offered. The Hindus consented to this arrangement and last night no Hari Kirtan commenced uptill nine. But some Muslims gathered near the temple in large numbers. There was some confusion. In the meantime stones were thrown which hit some persons whereupon some Hindu hotel keepers replied by throwing soda water bottles. The news spread in the City like wild fire and crowd of Muslims with dirias and sticks arrived and a scuffle ensued between both the parties.—Free Press.

EXCITEMENT PREVAILS

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 12. Twelve persons were injured of which

BARDOLI THREATENS SATYAGRAHA.

INCREASE IN LAND REVENUE.

SURAT, Sept. 11. A mass meeting of the agriculturists of Bardoli Taluka, the centre of the Satyagraha movement in 1921, was held at Bardoli to consider the decision of the Government to increase the land revenue cess. Rao Sahab D. P. Desai, M.L.C., presided. The Chairman condemned the decision of the Government in favour of increasing the cess, despite the repeated protests of the people, and advised the agriculturists to refuse to pay the increased cess.

A resolution asking the Government to rescind their resolution regarding the increase in land revenue cess in Bardoli and Chavara talukas and calling upon the agriculturists not to pay the increased tax if the Government failed to rescind the resolution, was passed and was adopted unanimously.

STRIKE IN KHARAGPUR

"LOCK-OUT" DECLARED

WORKERS RESORT TO SATYAGRAHA.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12. As a result of the passive resistance offered by the B. N. R. workers as a protest against the discharge notices served on them the authorities have declared a lock-out from this morning. The workers presented themselves before various workshops and offered Satyagraha. They are peaceful and non-violent.—Free Press.

ENLISTING OUTSIDE SYMPATHY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12. Mr. Mukundlal Sircar, Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, has sent a cablegram to the International Transport Workers' Federation at Amsterdam, representing the situation at Kharagpur arising out of the retrenchment scheme.—Free Press.

APOLOGIA FOR LOCK-OUT

B. N. R. AGENT'S COMMUNIQUE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12. The Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, in the course of a communique on the situation in Kharagpur, says that there have been no serious disturbances. But there have been a number of minor cases of intimidation and assaults on the subordinate supervising staff. The atmosphere of tension is such that it appears that a trifling incident might lead to a serious outbreak at any time which would be exceedingly difficult to control. In the circumstances, in the interests of all, including workmen themselves, adds the communique, the staff have been notified that shops will be closed until the men's leaders can give assurances that the men are willing to work.—Free Press.

SITUATION IN KHARAGPUR

NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 10. There was no further serious development in the situation here to-day. The workmen went to their respective shops and remained calm and peaceful without doing any work. A retrenchment fund has been started and the Union officials expect to collect a large sum by the next pay day. The fund will be devoted to helping the employees thrown out of work under the retrenchment scheme.

Interviewed the Union officials stated that there was no need for retrenchment now seeing that the authorities could gain their object if they refrained from further recruitment for a year. They regretted the appointment of about 300 new employees since February last.

MR. GIRI'S ADVICE.

Presiding over a mass meeting of the workmen Mr. V. V. Giri said that he had been in close correspondence with the Railway authorities, Government of India Railway Board and the members of the Assembly with a view to getting the employees' grievances redressed and he hoped Government would interfere in the matter. He could not ask the workers to go on strike, but when they had embarked on passive resistance on their own responsibility he would ask them to remain calm and peaceful. He also implored them to be respectful to their superior officials.—A. P.

One died this morning in the hospital in the riot that took place last night at Raipur Chakla over the question of music before mosque.

The communities are still excited and feeling runs high.—Free Press.

MR. ANDREWS LOSES FAITH IN BRITISH CABINET

INDIAN INTERESTS MENACED IN E. AFRICA

SIR EDWARD GRIGG'S VOLTE FACE

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

A representative of the Free Press of India interviewed Mr. C. F. Andrews on his mission to Simla. The representative made enquiries about Mr. Andrews' health and asked if his recent visit to Simla was not mainly in connection with his recent visit to South Africa. Mr. Andrews said: "I would certainly be better for rest. But, to my mind we are passing through times as strenuous as those of a great war when the duty of everyone is to be present at the front. My visit to Simla is not so much as regards experiences in South Africa as in connection with the ominous situation which is fast developing in East Africa."

MR. ANDREWS SURPRISED.

Q: "Is the situation in East Africa really so alarming?"

A: "Yes. We had every hope that the honourable agreement we arrived at in Cape Town with the South African Government would help us in East and Central Africa as well. It was the view which Indians in East Africa and Rhodesia agreed in fact our expectations in regard to the Rhodesian Indians, I have every reason to believe will materialise. I had also reason to hope that East Africa will take to heart the moral of the South African Settlement. Sir Edward Grigg had been to South Africa for about three weeks. He intended to study the Indian question and the Indo-Union agreement. It was, therefore, to me a great surprise to read in a recent Reuter's message that Sir Edward Grigg foreshadowed acceptance of the Feetham Committee's recommendations in regard to constitution of municipalities and also an elected majority in the Legislative Council."

THE FEETHAM REPORT.

Q: "What is the essence of the Feetham Committee's recommendations?"

A: "The Feetham Committee has drawn up a report in regard to the reorganisation of municipalities in East Africa. There are only two big municipalities, those of Nairobi and Mombasa. Indians are mostly concentrated in these two areas as they are prevented from acquiring land in agricultural highlands. Municipality administration, therefore, presents to the Indian community in East Africa more than what it should ordinarily mean. The Feetham Committee has drawn up an admirable report on various technical questions submitted to them. But, where the Committee have grievously erred is in recommending a substantial reduction in the proportion of the Indian representation. Indians are entitled by their numbers and interests to a majority of seats in the municipalities. After a strenuous struggle Indians were awarded a substantial representation on the municipalities which they accepted as offering a fair compromise. But, the Feetham Committee have done a great

injury to Indian interests and the wrong must be undone.

KENYA WHITES UP AGAIN.

Q: "Is this the chief point of the situation in East Africa?"

A: "If it stood alone even then the situation would be grave enough. But the Kenya Europeans are not contented with this. They are bringing to the fore front once again the question of constitution of the Kenya Legislature indirectly through their talks about an East-African Federation. The scheme of federation may have some economic justification behind it. But, before the idea of federation can be accepted, it has to be decided whether it is going to be a federation in which Indians will have rights and privileges to which they are entitled or whether it would be a pure clique of whites from which Indian would be shut out."

NO FAITH IN CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT.

Q: "Will you kindly enlighten me about the previous history of this question?"

A: "The important thing to remember about the East-African problem is that it is an area originally colonised by Indians as far as the coast is concerned and in the development of which Indians have acquired the right to full participation. The Kenya Europeans want to follow a policy by which Indians will be seriously restricted from participating in the political development of Kenya and those who are now settled will be reduced to a position of subordination. They made a strenuous attempt to prohibit further emigration of Indians by the Emigration Act of 1923. It was fortunate that when that legislation went to the Colonial Office, it had no hesitation in vetoing it. It was also about this time the White Paper of 1923 was issued, which gave an assurance that Kenya would continue to be directly under the Colonial Office and that the interests of natives would be protected as dictated by equity and justice. The spirit of the White Paper was kept when the Labour Minister turned down the Emigration Act. Since then the Kenya Europeans have been agitating for what amounts to Dominion Status, namely, a legislature with an elected unofficial European majority. It is now apparently transpiring that although the Colonial Office has been firm on the question of an elected unofficial European majority it has compromised on the basis of an elected majority. In practice this would work out a majority composed of official and unofficial Europeans, Indians and Arabs constituting a small minority. Thus the prospects of Indian interests being sacrificed once again are very eminent and with the conservative Government in power very little reliance can be placed on the Imperial Government to intervene and protect Indian interests.—Free Press.

BAN ON GANPATI PROCESSIONS.

SURAT HINDUS OBSERVE HARTAL.

SURAT, Sept. 11.

In view of the communal feeling prevailing in the city since the riots during the Shivaji Tercentenary celebrations, and to prevent breach of the peace, the Police prohibited the taking out of Ganapati with music before mosques as the Hindus had decided to do so in all thoroughfares in the city. This order was resented by the Hindus who at a public meeting protested against it and waited on the District Magistrate in a deputation. The latter, it is stated assured the Hindus that the order of the police was applicable only to the Ganapati processions and hence was temporary. On the 8th instant the District Magistrate issued a proclamation prohibiting the carrying of arms, lathis, etc. by the people. This apparently excited the Hindus who arranged a mass meeting on Friday and decided to observe a hartal on Saturday as a mark of protest against the action of the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate of Surat. Dr. M. K. Dixit, M. L. C., President of the City Local Board, Sardar Janardan Pathakjee and several leading Hindu citizens who attended the meeting accepted the idea of observing a hartal and actually remained indoors on Saturday. Though it was the 1st day for the immersion of Ganapati no procession was brought out and no Hindu opened his shop or did business. The efforts of the local authorities to bring about a settlement of the

LADY CAPTAIN OF NAGPUR "REPUBLICANS."

MRS. CHATURBAI APPLIES FOR MERCY

NAGPUR, Sept. 12. Mrs. Chaturbai Kotak, lady captain of the Nagpur Republicans who is undergoing one year's simple imprisonment for breaking provisions of the Arms Act, has, it is understood, applied for mercy to the Government. The contents of the application are not known.—Free Press.

NAGAPATAM BOATING TRAGEDY.

R. M. S. INSPECTOR DROWNED.

MADRAS, Sept. 12. A message from Nagapatam reports a boating tragedy on Saturday last in which an R.M.S. inspector lost his life. He was in charge of mail bags intended for the Straits. While returning from the steamer the boat overturned and all inmates fell into the sea. The inspector was drowned and two others who were along with him escaped.—Free Press.

DEATH OF SHAMSUL ULEMA OF MADRAS.

MUSLIM COLLEGES AND BAZAARS CLOSED.

MADRAS, Sept. 12. Shamsul Ulema Haji Mahomed Obaidulla Shah Kari of Madras passed away last night. The funeral will take place this evening. All Muslim schools, colleges and

EMPIRE FIRST AND LEAGUE NEXT.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN REPLIES TO CRITICS.

DEFENCE OF BRITAIN'S DISARMAMENT POLICY.

RUGBY, Sept. 11.

Sir Austen Chamberlain made a notable speech at the League of Nations Assembly yesterday.

The British Foreign Minister made an uncompromising reply to the critics of Great Britain's policy in regard to security and disarmament. What was demanded, he declared, meant destruction of the British Empire. He said:

"It would be idle to pretend that the failure of the recent three-Power Conference on naval disarmament has caused certain disquiet and anxiety lest their failure to reach an agreement should be a prelude only to a larger failure in the Preparatory Commission of the League. No one can regret more than my country does the failure to reach an agreement in the three-Power Conference, but even from failure we may draw lessons. We may in time win success."

"We may find encouragement that the three great Powers should have met to discuss a vital question, should have found themselves sustaining an opposite and irreconcilable thesis, should have carried on a discussion under the eye of the public, and when after they were unable to agree their cordial relations of amity and respect should remain unimpaired and their confidence in the peaceful intentions of each other received no check. But was not the failure of that Conference a lesson for all?"

Sir Austen Chamberlain referred to the fact that the Locarno Conference had been preceded by nine months of anxious and careful preparations, and yet those who took part in it knew what difficulties had to be overcome before the 'treaties of Locarno' were signed.

"May it not be that the failure to agree in the three-Power Conference came from a lack of preparation, from a failure to secure a sufficient basis of agreement before the Conference met and may we now draw from it a resolution to work patiently even if we work slowly and that it is not always by hurrying that the greatest or even the quickest results are achieved."

DESIRE FOR DISARMAMENT.

His country, declared Sir Austen Chamberlain, yielded to none other in its desire to see a real and large restriction in armaments. Its interest in disarmament lay not only in words and speeches, but in facts. "The British Army was reduced immediately, peace was secured to less than the pre-war level to the strength which is sufficient to discharge the great responsibilities which we carry on our shoulders in so many parts of the world. Our navy cannot be compared with the navy which we maintained. I do not say during the War, but before the War. Year by year the budget for the armed forces of our country have grown less. I beg you to ask yourselves—when you carry our load of responsibility for the peace of so many and such scattered countries in such varied conditions would have done more. Is there any country, I would even ask, that would have done as much. Our interest is shown by the risks that we have taken and are taking by reductions which we have already made. Far be it from me to say that there is not further contribution that we can make to the cause of disarmament and peace."

BRITAIN'S PLEDGE.

"Knowing all this for the sake of peace, to help to bring the three nations together, to give them security which makes their mutual agreements possible, we pledged our word once more to do, in case of aggression on these western frontiers for Germany, for France for Belgium as the case may be, what we had pledged our word to do before and were called upon to keep. You ask us to do more. Could not some of you do as much before pressing us to go further? Is there no other troubled frontier which those so anxious for this international action could take under their protection, to which they could give their guarantee, as we have pledged ours on the western frontiers of Europe and by so doing, bring together two other nations at present regarding each other with mutual suspicion and fear."

"You say we are not doing enough. You invite us to take for every country and for every frontier a guarantee which we have taken for one treaty. If you ask us that, you ask us the impossible. Our strength, great as it may be, is not equal to the task with which you would charge us. If I held out to you the hope that we may undertake such extensive obligations, I should deceive you. If we were to undertake in the present state of the world and at this time such extensive obligations, we could not cope with them."

Sir Austen continues: "Ladies and gentlemen, you do not know what you ask us. You are asking nothing less than the disruption of the British Empire. I yield to no one in my devotion to this great League of Nations, but not even for this League of Nations will I destroy that smaller but the older league of which my own country was the birthplace and of which it remains the centre."

QUESTION OF ARBITRATION.

Turning from disarmament to arbitration the British Foreign Secretary said: "I would beg you to bear in mind the special conditions of the British Empire. Our

is not a unitary system of Government such as prevails in your countries. We are a great community of free and equal nations, each united in the oldest league of peace in the world. It is not easy for the Empire so constituted always to accept the obligations that can be readily undertaken by a state homogeneous and compact, and speaking the voice of but a single government. It is not easy and would not be right to accept the obligation unless we not only have the intention, but know that we have the power to fulfil them. You think sometimes backward."

There is an undercurrent of suggestion that because we cannot participate in all plans that are framed, we are stopping the progress of the League and are an obstacle in its way. I beg you to think of what we have done. I do not know whether we have signed more treaties of arbitration than Italy or any other country or not. I think we have arbitrated more grave problems than any other country in the world. IRAQ FRONTIER DECISION.

Only the other day the Council of the League was occupied for no small time with the decision as to what was to be the frontier of Iraq. We had accepted the Council of the League not as conciliatory, but as judges. We had bound ourselves in advance to accept and obey the decision of the Council whether it might be for us or against us. It was rendered in our favour. What use did we make of it? Did we ask it to say those are our rights? The Council of the League has awarded them to us. About them there can be no negotiations. Now that the very award given in our favour we used to open negotiations with Turkey and make concessions to her that had not been required by the Council and in that way make acceptable to her the award which, it rigidly enforced, she might have found difficult to regard with anything but dislike."

DANGER IN SUPERSTATE.

Sir Austen recognised the devotion of the majority of the League members to "the famous Protocol." Monsieur Politis, the Greek delegate, who has contributed largely to the formation of the Protocol, had told the Assembly that the work of the League would never be complete until the League had been made not what it was now—an Assembly of sovereign States meeting in Council—but a superstate giving orders to all States not only for the conduct of their external affairs, but as to how they must behave and what they must do within their own boundaries and among their own people.

"That way," said Sir Austen, "the danger lies. It is not so that I see the nature of the League. The judgment of the League is the judgment of the highest tribunal, to which here on earth any nation can appeal to justify its action and of whose approval any nation will have infinite need in the moment of trial and trouble. The British Government bases its whole policy upon the League, because no country, however powerful even to-day, can disregard your moral judgment or with advantage of being able to come here before you or your Council to plead its cause to receive your approval and justify itself before the world. We have accomplished much. We shall accomplish more."

"The work may be accomplished in two ways and from both ends. The growing reconciliation between the ancient enemies or former enemies makes the risk less and makes whatever guarantees you want easier to give. Is there not as much to be done on the path which Germany and France have chosen of direct reconciliation, as by any amendment of the Government or additional protocol or heaping up of sanctions?"

Sir Austen valued more such declarations as those that had been made in the Assembly by M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann—solemn declarations of determination to pursue a peaceful course and eliminate war from future relations of their countries—than all the sanctions which the League could apply to either if it broke its pledges.

FUTURE OF THE LEAGUE.

In conclusion, Sir Austen Chamberlain said: "Ladies and gentlemen, perhaps we view the future of the League a little differently. Our faith in it is the same. Our purpose is the same. The way in which we would reach our purpose varies with our circumstances, our temperaments and our responsibilities. I look to no hasty and dramatic way. I look to no series of sensational steps to make the League what in time we all hope that it is to be. I think of the League as a cora that some man of goodwill and imagination planned less than ten years ago which is now a sturdy sailing though at no particular moment could we mark its growth. I think of it as ever growing and expanding until it becomes a mighty oak under which all nations of



P. P. A.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, before his departure from England, performed the "launching" ceremony of s.s. "Jalabala" of the Scindia S. N. Co. Ltd. Mr. Vithalbhai, it is stated, attended almost all public functions in Khadi dress including the Gandhi dress.

the world shall find their secure and constant shelter."—B.O.W.

PROHIBITION OF AGGRESSIVE WARS.

POLISH PROPOSAL REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League has referred to the Committee, the Polish motion with regard to prohibition of wars of aggression and also the motion of Rabevallo of Paraguay in favour of preparing a general and synthetic plan for codification of international law. The Assembly deferred consideration till to-morrow of the modified resolution submitted by Van Blockland, in favour of resuming discussion on the basic principles of the Geneva Protocol at leisure. Van Blockland declared that this would not necessarily lead to a discussion on the Protocol itself.—Reuter.

SIR AUSTEN'S WARNING TO THE LEAGUE.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Geneva.—Sir Austen Chamberlain concluded by saying that from the fall of the Geneva Naval Conference we should work patiently even if we work slowly. The greatest and quickest results were not achieved by hurrying. He asked if any country had done as much for disarmament as Great Britain whose army and navy was much under pre-war level and whose budget for armed forces had been annually decreasing. He emphasised that Great Britain had arbitrated more grave questions than any country in the world.

He warned the Assembly, to beware of piling obligation on obligation, sanction upon sanction lest they made of it a living tomb. The League did not depend on signed documents. The British Government based its policy upon the League.—Reuter.

PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST FURTHER OBLIGATIONS.

BRITISH PRESS ON SIR AUSTEN'S SPEECH

LONDON, Sept. 12.

This morning's newspapers express diverse opinions regarding Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech in Assembly of the League of Nations. For most part, however, they agree that public opinion in Great Britain and Dominions is dead against Great Britain accepting further heavy obligation.

"Daily Telegraph" considers that the speech states in down-right terms that the British Government does not intend to add to its already heavy obligations for preventing war. This declaration, doubtless, will be heard with relief throughout the Empire.—Reuter's Special.

"ILL CHOSEN AND PROVOCATIVE."

"DAILY NEWS" COMMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

While the British newspapers generally support Sir Austen Chamberlain's attitude at the Assembly of the League some critics, for example, the "Daily News" for instance, declares that his language was ill-chosen and provocative. The "Daily Chronicle" describes his defence of the British attitude as unskillful and calls upon

the Government to take early opportunity to restate the British position in better and simpler terms.

The French press comment is divided. The "Petit Parisien" considers that Chamberlain's attitude was magnificent when he stated that the British Empire would not accept any undertaking which it was not sure of being able to carry out. "Gaulois" says that Chamberlain had the task of saving the British Empire from engagements it never wished to assume. H. Frankness was somewhat brutal but necessary. "Matin" states that Britain apparently wishes to increase the risks of war by restricting her engagements. "Echo de Paris" says that England has said her last word, namely "let League die rather than British Empire."

The speech has produced deep impression in Germany where the Nationalist press exultantly declares that Chamberlain has "finally dissipated the Polish hopes of eastern Locarno and cold-shouldered French militarists and their Warsaw satellites."—Reuter's Special.

GROWTH OF MECHANISED TRANSPORT.

NEW APPOINTMENT CREATED BY WAR OFFICE

LONDON, Sept. 12.

As a result of the growth of mechanised transport, the War Office officially announces the creation of a new appointment, namely, Deputy Master-General of Ordnance, and important redistribution of army duties. The Directorate of Equipment and Ordnance Stores will be transferred to the Master-General of Ordnance who, in addition to his responsibilities for research and experiment and design as regards track and semi-track vehicles at present allotted to him, will also assume responsibility for the same duties in respect of wheeled mechanical vehicles except those on the establishment of the Royal Army Service Corps. The War Office points out that no significance attaches to the fact that the changes synchronise with the appointment of the new Master-General of Ordnance.—Reuter's Special.

PLAGUE IN ANJAR.

ANJAR (Cutch), Sept. 11.

Plague has broken out here and in surrounding territory and it is feared it is due to the recent floods. A number of villages are affected and the villagers are running out of the area.—Free Press.

LATEST NEWS

SIMLA, Sept. 9. (By Mail.)

The names of the signatories to the appeal issued by the Unity Conference are now available. At their meeting held to-day the Conference regretted that in spite of their appeal, three communal disturbances had occurred, and in some sections of the press the tone had not improved. They once more wished the public and the press to create a favourable atmosphere in the country in order that their efforts may be crowned with success.—A. P.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Paris.—Nardini's assailant kept waiting at the Consulate as Nardini had not arrived at the office when he called. He was then ushered in and, apparently, he immediately drew the revolver and fired three at his victim. The assassin was departing when he was seized by the policeman on permanent duty at the Consulate but he hit the policeman and fired twice in the air and was escaping when the Consulate employees were called upon to assist. He was taken to the police station where he refused to reply to questions. None of the papers in his possession revealed his identity.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE MOTOR CRASH

CAR FALLS IN RIVER

FIVE MEN KILLED ON THE SPOT.

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

A terrible motor crash occurred this afternoon at the overbridge at Saidapet over the Adyar river when a bus bound for Conjeevaram dashed against the railing on the bridge and fell down headlong, thirty feet below.

The accident, it is reported, was due to a hand-cart laden with soda water bottles coming in the wrong direction and that the driver of the bus, to avoid a collision, swerved it to the right when the disaster occurred.

Of the 18 passengers the bus conveyed, five including the driver, met with instantaneous death and the rest have been taken to the hospital in a more or less precarious condition.

The scene of the occurrence presented a pitiable sight. Bunches of plantains and other votive offerings intended for the temple at Conjeevaram were strewn over the ground splashed with blood.—Free Press.

EAST AFRICAN COMMISSION'S

NATURE OF THE PERSONNEL.

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

It is reliably understood that decision has been reached by His Majesty's Government that the East African Commission shall include no representatives of either Indians or Whites or other settlers of East Africa. It is likely Sir Reginald Mant may represent India Office. In the meanwhile the Standing Emigration Committee are reported to be considering the desirability of an unofficial delegation to East Africa to watch Indian interests. The Committee are in favour of a purely Indian delegation while Government are said to favour provisionally a delegation of two composed of one English Civilian and one Indian unofficial.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI'S CAR STOPPED.

THE CUDDALORE INCIDENT.

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

A fuller report of the Cuddalore incident when the car of Mahatma Gandhi was waylaid, appears in the "Tamil Nadu" to-day.

Mr. Amratalingam Pillai, who had worked under Mr. Gandhi in South Africa and who has been now living in a village in the Cuddalore district, wanted Mr. Gandhi to visit his village. He had collected over a thousand rupees for the Khadi Fund and according to the report, had even secured a goat to be able to supply goat's milk to Mr. Gandhi during his sojourn. But he received a letter from Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, that it would not be possible for Mr. Gandhi to visit the place.

Mr. Pillai next made up his mind to see Mr. Gandhi direct and arrived at Cuddalore with 10 followers, but was not allowed to see him. Next morning, Mr. Pillai and his friends prostrated themselves before Mr. Gandhi's car when he was returning from the Young Men's Christian Association. The car was at once stopped when the Satyagrahis handed over the letter to Mr. Gandhi, imploring him to visit their village. Mr. Gandhi then went to his residence. Mr. Pillai did not get any reply and again in the evening, with about 100 men, he went to Mr. Gandhi's residence, and demanded an interview.

Mr. Gandhi saw him and asked him what the matter was.

Mr. Pillai: What do you think of the act of this Iyengar elique, which, after announcing your arrival, have prevented you from visiting our place?

Mr. Gandhi: You gave me the letter in the morning?

Mr. Pillai: Yes.

Mr. Gandhi: Is this what you learnt from me in South Africa?

Mr. Pillai: If these Iyengars do not allow us to have Darshan, what are we to do?

Mr. Gandhi: All arrangements in this tour are in the hands of Mr. Rajagopalachari. I follow them. I regret in my present health, I cannot undertake a long motor journey to your place.

Mr. Pillai then withdrew.—Free Press.

IMITATE NANDANAR

GANDHIJI'S PARTING MESSAGE TO CHIDAMBARAM

CHIDAMBARAM, Sept. 12.

Mahatma Gandhi, addressing a gathering of about 10,000 this evening, in the midday near the railway station, paid glowing tributes to Nandanar, one of the greatest saints of this land. "I would very much like to leave this place with the spirit of Nandanar, who broke down every barrier against him and won his way for freedom by the purest arm of self-suffering. What Nandanar did is open for us also now, and I wish you might catch the spirit of Nandanar and imitate him. My humble opinion is that you cannot better imitate Nandanar than by wearing Khadi and understanding the spirit of Khadi. "Be Khadi the A.B.C. of your love and the A. B. C. of your patriotism to the country."

He then advised those of the audience

STATE AID TO UNIVERSITY

MR. SWAMI NARAYAN'S AMENDMENT

MOTION DISALLOWED BY GOVERNOR

Mr. J. C. Swaminathan, M.L.C., had asked for the sanction under 80-C of the Government of India Act of the Governor of Bombay to the following financial amendment to the Bombay University Reform Bill. His Excellency, in his letter, dated 2nd September, 1927, has refused to give his sanction to Mr. Swaminathan's moving the said amendment at the time of the second reading in the October session under Section 80-C of the Government of India Act:—

After Section 41 of Bill No. XXI of 1927, add the following new Chapter and Sections:

CHAPTER XIII.

42. The University shall have a fund to which shall be credited

(1) its income from fees, endowments and grants, if any, and

(2) any contribution by the Local Government. The Local Government shall contribute annually towards the said fund

(a) a sum equal to the amount of contribution by the Local Government in the financial year prior to the coming into force of this Act towards the recurring expenditure of the University; and

(b) a sum equal to half the expenditure incurred by the University towards the establishment and maintenance of the schools of post-graduate study and research in all branches of higher learning and a college of technology with full equipment of laboratories, workshops, museums and libraries.

43. The Local Government may at any time after the passing of the Act transfer to the University the control and management of any of its institutions on such terms and conditions as it may deem proper. In case of such transfer, the Local Government shall make a contribution annually of a sum equivalent to the average annual net expenditure from Provincial funds on the institution during the three years immediately preceding the year of transfer and a sum equivalent to half the additional expenditure which the University may incur for making additional provisions for higher study and research in that institution."

Re-number the succeeding two Chapters as XIV and XV and the succeeding Sections 42 to 49 as 44 to 51.

COM. SHOUKAT USMANI.

TO-MORROW'S WELCOME MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Communist Party of India, a public meeting will be held on Wednesday at 6.30 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to congratulate and welcome Com. Shoukat Usmani, who was released last month, after 4 years' R.I. in the Cawnpore Conspiracy Case. Mr. P. Spratt will preside and Messrs. S. H. Jhaveria, S. A. Dange, R. S. Nimbkar, S. S. Mirajkar, and K. N. Joglekar will be amongst the speakers.

THE WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS.

MOTHER SENT TO JAIL AND DAUGHTER TO CHILDREN'S HOME

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

Srimati Anagalammal and her daughter Annakannan, aged eleven, were tried in camera, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in connection with the Neil statue Satyagraha.

Anagalammal was sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 25 or a week's imprisonment. After release, she was to enter into a bond to keep the peace for one year.

Her daughter was to be sent to the Home for Children, for 4 years.—Free Press.

who were addicted to drinking to give it up and those who were not addicted to it should not feel satisfied till they had achieved total prohibition.

Speaking about untouchability, Mahatma Gandhi expressed how he could wish if he would hear from the people of this ancient city that they had no distinction between Brahmins and non-Brahmins. If they could rise to such height they would have done nothing more than what Gita expects. In the eye of God there are no touchables and untouchables. Brahmins are called Brahmins not for their superiority, but because of their ability to serve mankind by their knowledge and by their service to others.

Various addresses of welcome were presented to Mahatma Gandhi at this meeting and a purse collected by various associations which amounted to Rs. 2,000 was presented. At the end of the meeting a girl of five years stood up, went up to Mahatma Gandhi and gave him her two bangles to be auctioned and taken to the Khadi Fund. Mahatma Gandhi smilingly slapped on her cheek and accepted the offer with thanks.

Mahatma Gandhi left this place for Mayavaram as soon as the meeting was over by a special saloon which the S. I. Railway had given him. The saloon was attached to a shuttle train.—Free Press.

VIRGINS AS "DEVA DASIS"

DEDICATION OF GIRLS TO TEMPLES

DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

SIMLA, Sept. 12. At to-day's meeting of the Council of State, the Hon'ble V. Ramdas Pantulu, leader of the Congress Party, moved a resolution which ran: "This Council recommends to the Governor General-in-Council to introduce legislation at an early date to prohibit the practice of unmarried minor girls being dedicated to temples as 'Deva Dasis'."

Mr. Ramdas explained he was moving the resolution in obedience to urgent public demand. Over fifty women's organisations had met and passed resolutions extending support to the reform movement. In the motion before the House and urging him to press it on the attention of the Legislature.

After dwelling on the incidents of the custom of "Devadasis" and its evils, Mr. Ramdas traced the history of the agitation. He said that in 1924 the Government introduced and passed a bill to amend Section 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code so as to bring within their scope disposal of girls by dedicating them to temples. But, that was an inadequate measure.

WHAT HE WANTS.

So, my first request is to make the penal law more specific than it is and to raise the presumption that the employment as devadasi is equivalent to employment for the purpose of prostitution, casting the onus on the girls' guardians to prove the contrary. Several families of devadasis depend upon temple service lands for their livelihood. Secondly, the Religious Endowment Act should be amended so as to prohibit entertainment of "nautee" parties and employment of devadasis in temples. Thirdly, steps should be taken to establish rescue homes in suitable centres to take care of girls who are weaned away from vice. The Municipal and Local Boards should be made to constitute these homes. Without an asylum for these girls the reform will be very slow.

MISS MAYO'S FALSE DESCRIPTION.

Miss Katherine Mayo has given utter false description of the institution of devadasis and scandalised the entire Hindu community in this connection. Custom obtains only in certain castes and not amongst Hindus generally. She says now, if it were asked how a responsible Government permits this custom to continue in the land, the answer is not far to seek. The custom like its background of public sentiment is deep rooted in the far past of an ultra conservative and passionately religious people. But national sentiment has undergone a thorough change on the matter and the community of devadasis is making strenuous attempt to marry their girls and settle them honourably in life. I have received representations from fifty women's associations urging me to press this reform on the Government. The resolution involves social problems of considerable national importance and deserves serious and sympathetic consideration of the House and the Government.—Free Press.

GOVERNMENT'S SYMPATHY

Mr. S. R. Das, speaking on behalf of the Government, stated that he was unable to accept the resolution as it stood. The Government, however, were wholeheartedly sympathetic towards the spirit underlying the motion.

Mr. Ramdas thanked the Government and the House for the cordial support that had been accorded to his proposal and withdrew the motion, promising to bring forward legislation on the lines suggested at a later stage.

INCREASED DUTY ON LIQUOR IMPORTS.

Dr. Rama Rao moved that with a view to promote and ensure moderation in the use of alcoholic liquors and to give effect to the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee, the duty on foreign liquors imported into India be enhanced by fifty per cent.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan supported the motion.

Mr. Brayne replying said that it was impossible suddenly to increase the duty by fifty per cent.

Dr. Rama Rao was prepared to withdraw it, but Sir Umar Hayat Khan objected, and so the motion was put and lost without division.

Mr. Kumar Shankar Roy moved that forty per cent of the revenues realised out of export duty on jute be utilised for the eradication of the water hyacinth pest in Bengal.

Mr. Brayne said constitutionally water hyacinth was a provincial subject.

The resolution was put and lost.

Dr. Rama Rao moved for the levy of an export duty on oil-seeds and other forms of manure, as recommended by the Majority of the Taxation Enquiry Committee. He quoted facts and figures to show that a large quantity of these fertilisers was being exported annually to the detriment of the interests of agriculturists.

Mr. Ramdas supported the motion. Sir Muhammad Habibullah advised the mover to withdraw the resolution in view of the fact that the recommendations of

the Agricultural Commission would be available shortly.

Dr. Rama Rao then withdrew the motion.

Sir Muhammad Habibullah informed the House that the Cotton Yarn Bill will come up for consideration by the House on Thursday.

The Council adjourned till Wednesday.—A. P.

REPLY TO PEOPLE'S PARTY

BURMA GOVT. AND THE MANIFESTO

RANGOON, Sept. 11. The Government of Burma has issued a press communique examining the manifesto recently issued by the People's Party. The communique says:

"On the 12th August, there appeared in the Rangoon press a lengthy manifesto issued from the headquarters of the People's Party, charging the Government with a change in the spirit of working of the reformed constitution and enumerating several cases, in which it was stated that the Government had used official votes to defeat measures brought forward by the people's representatives." The manifesto concluded with a challenge to the Government "to move Parliament to hold an immediate enquiry into the manner in which the Reforms have been worked" in Burma, "or in the alternative, dissolve the present Council and call for a general election."

The communique states that the manifesto contains numerous misstatements and unwarranted deductions. After dealing with the more important of them, it concludes:

"The foregoing examination of the manifesto shows that it contains many misrepresentations and errors in matters of fact, which were within the cognisance of its author. There is nothing in the manifesto to justify an immediate enquiry into the manner in which the Reforms have been worked in Burma, or the request for the dissolution of the present Council and a general election. A demand for dissolution is appropriate when it comes from a minority which is growing in strength. It is admitted that it comes from a minority which is admittedly decreasing in numbers."—A. P.

LATE S WAM SARADANANDA.

CALCUTTA TO ERECT MEMORIAL.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Swami Saradananda, head of the Ramkrishna Mission and a co-worker of Swami Vivekananda at a largely attended public meeting held yesterday. Swami Abhedananda presiding. Resolutions expressing sense of great loss to the country at the Swami's death and appointing a committee with Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari as President and Mr. Justice Manmatha Mukherjee and others as members for the purpose of raising a suitable memorial in his honour were adopted.—Free Press.

"MOTHER INDIA" CONDEMNED

INDIAN JOURNALISTS' PROTEST

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

At a meeting of the Council of the Indian Journalists' Association held yesterday, resolutions were passed deploring the gross misrepresentation made in "Mother India" and the ignorance prevailing in the British Press about India and Indians as manifested by the warm appreciation of this book written with a political purpose in which sweeping and unwarranted generalisations had been made with a view to lowering the Indian people in the eyes of the world. The Association condemned the scurrilous attack of Mr. Pilcher and considered it positively disgraceful for a journalist to make.—Free Press.

PROPHETS PROTECTION BILL

SELECT COMMITTEE FINISHES LABOURS

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The Select Committee on the Bill to punish religious insults, etc. have concluded their labours and adopted the bill without any material alteration. The Committee have adopted the main clause defining the new offence with alterations to make it clear that insults to prophets, teachings, beliefs, etc., are punishable provided the prosecution establishes a deliberate intention and malice. There were one or two dissentients amongst the Muslim members, who wished to specify prophets, etc.—Free Press.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON PILCHER'S LIBEL

DISALLOWED IN ASSAM COUNCIL

SHILLONG, Sept. 12.

The speech of Mr. Pilcher, as published in "The Statesman", was the subject of a motion of adjournment given notice of by Swarajist councillors in the Assam Legislative Council which met to-day.

The President quoted the recent ruling in the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and added that his personal feeling was as great as that of the mover. But he could not allow his personal feeling to outweigh his public decision. He allowed members to discuss on its urgency and public importance, reserving to himself to give a decision finally.

The President disallowed the motion finally.—Free Press.

FLOOD HAVOC IN BEHAR AND ORISSA

GRAVITY OF SITUATION MINIMISED.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

(From A. Correspondent). CUTTACK, Sept. 9.

There was a public meeting on Friday last at Cuttack Town Hall, Orissa, under the presidency of Pandit Gopabandhu Das to consider the latest Government communique on the Orissa Flood situation. Two resolutions were passed—one appreciating the appeal issued by the Assembly members and the other condemning the Government communique. On the next day of the meeting the proceedings were telegraphed to the press by a correspondent. But the local authorities managed to censor the telegram and advised the telegraph authorities to hold it as objectionable. The telegraph office first accepted the telegram and its charges, but had to refund on advice from the Kartas. From this it is quite evident how the local authorities are anxious to suppress facts and informations lest their own vagaries and negligence of relief work may come to light. When people are dying and need immediate relief and when publication of the true state of things are urgently necessary this process of censorship in the relief and flood matter amounts to criminal breach of public duty and calls for an explanation from the authorities.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this meeting of the citizens of Cuttack records its sense of resentment at the latest Government communique which is not only misleading, but is a gross misrepresentation of facts in as much as it minimises the gravity of the situation which is too patent and deplorable that in the present disastrous calamity which has caused such a terrible havoc in Orissa, the Bihar and Orissa Government has not departed from its traditional policy of suppressing and minimising facts to the great detriment and injury of a people that has been driven to the extreme point of destitution and despair.

That this meeting further expresses its disappointment at the unsympathetic speech of His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa in the B. and O. Legislative Council and deprecates the attitude of the Government that as yet no member of the Government has come to the spot to study the situation.

Then the president requested Mr. Sambhumurti of Andhra Desha to address the audience. Mr. Sambhumurti had then just returned from the flooded area of Jaipur Sub-Division. He narrated his experience of the devastation and the miseries of the people and quoted facts and figures of some typical affected villages in support of his statement.

In concluding the proceedings of the meeting President Pandit Gopabandhu said, "It is no use criticising Government. It is a soulless institution. In 1920 Puri Famine we warned the Government about the situation from the beginning, but the authorities systematically suppressed facts and the consequence was fatal. Year before last in their attempt at minimising they belittled statement Mr. Andrews had made about the Puri flooded area on personal inspection on the spot."

He then very feelingly appealed in the following terms—"I say to Government help or not, please never minimise the situation thereby obstructing non-official help and sympathy. I finally appeal in the name of the suffering humanity to the people of India and also to the Government to come to the rescue of the unfortunate people of Orissa in their calamity."

GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN KATHIAWAR.

SPECIAL DURBAR IN RAJKOT

RAJKOT, Sept. 11.

During his tour in Gujarat Sir Leslie Wilson will halt at Rajkot for two days and hold a durbar, at which, it is understood, first and second class princes will not be present.—Free Press.

GOVERNOR VISITS THE VILLAGES.

EXPRESSES SYMPATHY WITH THE POOR PEOPLE'S LOT

(From our Correspondent). DAKORE, Sept. 11.

This morning the Governor visited Dakor and two villages near it Mulad and nearly three miles from Dakor and the work of making a road for the Governor's motor had been going on for the last six or seven days. His Excellency was accompanied by Rao Sahab Dadubhai Desai the M.L.C. from Nadiad and the Collector. The party was met by Mr. Mohanlal Pandya of the Congress Committee Relief organisation at the village site. The village was totally ruined in the flood and the people want to have a new site on a higher level but the rules regarding the acquisition of land for such purposes are very complicated and according to what Mr. Dadubhai Desai said it would take six months to get the land in the ordinary

course of the Government routine. He was strongly of opinion that Government should relax the laws a bit in this special emergency. The giving of loans also should be made more elastic in the same manner he said. The people said they did not want any grain or clothes as they were already supplied by the Congress people. The Governor was very much struck with the hardship of a family that was sheltering under an improvised hut of corrugated tin sheets. The sun was shining and the sheets had heated up so much that the heat could be felt even at a distance of more than five feet. The Governor was perspiring freely.

The whole party then motored to Ekalwadi some two miles further. This village was also badly hit by the floods. The complaint of the people was also of a similar nature. The loans were not being given quite as quickly as was desirable. His Excellency gave free expression to his sympathy with the hard lot of the people who had lost their homes and hearths, their crops and their implements. He told the people that he would spare no pains to alleviate their sufferings. Here also grain and clothes seemed to be adequately supplied by the Congress Relief workers. The Governor left for Kapadvanj from here.

SPECIAL RELIEF MEASURES URGED

BOMBAY GOVERNOR IN KATEALL.

KATHAL, Sept. 11.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay arrived here by motor this evening. He visited Bhangwad and interviewed the relief workers. A requisition urging the special relief in the following cases was presented to His Excellency:

(1) In those villages which are situated on or near the river side house site which is rendered practically unfit for being utilised it is urgently necessary that a new site may be granted to the villagers free of revenue or cost on a higher level. Villages that solely need this relief are the hamlets of Pahad near Kathal and some others. The localities of poor classes in the village of Kathal itself having been washed out and breached at several places require a substantial aid in the substitution of their sites. In order to grant further relief to them free building material to the extent of Rs. 150 may be given to each house holder. (2) Loan without interest to the extent of Rs. 250 may be given to untouchables and those who are purely agriculturists. (3) Loan to the extent of Rs. 500 to all those who have suffered damage by the recent storm at a very low rate of interest repayable by long easy instalments. This will meet the requirements of the middle class people. (4) Loan to the extent of Rs. 2,500 for reconstruction of houses at a rate of 4 per cent. interest repayable not earlier than fifteen years.

In view of the fact that the agriculture has failed and rearing has been rendered ineffectual in a very large area on account of the land being submerged under water remission of land revenue is urged. The Governor then motored to Mahudha.—A. P.

GOKAK TALUKA WITHOUT RAIN.

PEOPLE LEAVE HOMES FOR SEEKING JOB AT HAVARI.

(From Our Correspondent.) GOKAK, Sept. 10.

Mr. B. K. Kurkoti, Native Assistant Commissioner, who had been here on his official tour, with the Commissioner. Mr. H. L. Patil, T.S.B., was entertained by Messrs. D. K. Patel. A. B. Bhasme and G. B. Mahajan, local pleaders.

Mr. Kurkoti was a Mamladar here in 1914. He was one of the most popular Mamladars of the time.

The whole Gokak and its taluka is free from cholera. There is not a single drop of rain, for the last one month.

The peasants are looking at the sky for rain like a "chatak" bird. A large number of people of "Upparatti" and "Maldini", have left their residence, and have gone to Havari (Dharwar) to earn their livelihood.

RELIEF WORK IN BARODA.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Baroda Central Flood Relief Committee has sent their bulletin No. 1 regarding the progress of the relief work in Baroda. The following are extracts from the bulletin.

BULLETIN No. 1.

The awful catastrophe, which in the form of tremendous floods, caused by incessant rain lasting for five days and amounting to over forty-two inches blighted the whole city of Baroda, brought into existence the present Central Relief Committee. The whole city was divided for purposes of relief work into six districts, each with a sub-committee of its own, to transact the business of the part of the city included within its jurisdiction.

Money being the main-spring of action, serious efforts are being made for its collection, with the result that nearly forty thousand rupees have so far been collected. Besides the above cash donations, other help has been received by the Committee as follows:—

Her Highness the Maharani Sahab of Kolhapur offered most valuable help in the form of free distribution of corn to all who required it and thus practically saved thousands of poor people from starvation. Help of a like nature was freely distributed by Prince Dhairashilrao Gaekwad to all and sundry and even carried home to the needy where necessary.

The Baroda Government have been pleased to grant a loan of Rs. 25,000 for supply of building materials to those whose houses have fallen at cost price. The loan carries

no interest and is repayable after six months. H. H. the Maharaja Sahab has wired from Europe an order to H. E. The Dewan Sahab, to donate one lakh of rupees as his personal contribution to the relief fund, and the Dewan Sahab has promised to make over about Rs. 25,000 out of it to this committee.

Princess Shakuntala Raje has given 145 bales of fodder. Shri Vidyantidji Maharaj has, as the first quota from his own collections, given tin worth about Rs. 2,500 for roofing the huts of Golas. His Excellency The Dewan Sahab has started another fund in his own name, for relief in the mofussil. But happily there is co-ordination and co-operation between these two institutions. The Dewan Sahab has also promised, that the amount of collections to the Dewan Fund from the subscribers in the city would be made over to this committee. A complete census of the houses destroyed wholly or partially during the floods has been made, and the amount of actual monetary damage caused to them ascertained and classified by a special committee, after personal inspection.

Four thousand three hundred houses of various gradations worth Rs. 24,00,000 have been damaged. The task of rebuilding has also commenced. The Committee has reserved not less than half of its collections to the relief of middle classes.

A permanent volunteer-committee has been formed under the presidency of Prince Dhairashilrao Gaekwad, for the purpose of rendering help to the citizens, on all occasions of difficulty in the future.

Considering the vast extent of the work to be done and the resources required for it, the public ought to extend its hand of generous charity towards the hard-hit people in this dire calamity: for "he that hath but one spark of true charity would certainly discern that all earthly things be full of vanity; he desireth in all things that the glory of God should be exalted."

PROF. RAO REWARDED.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICES DURING FLOODS.

BARODA, Sept. 12.

His Highness the Maharajah Gaikwar of Baroda has by cable conferred gold medal of "Rajya Ratna" on Professor Manik Rao, an eminent social worker of Baroda, for the useful services rendered by him during the floods.

Professor Rao conducts a Gymnasium and many students belonging to that institution were sent out for relief work.—Free Press.

BOMBAY PAPER AND STATIONERY MERCHANTS.

DONATE RS. 8,842 FOR FLOOD RELIEF

The Bombay Paper and Stationery Merchants' Association has donated Rs. 8,842 to the Gujarat Kathiawar Flood Relief Fund.

"KHUSHRO SHIRIN"

MR. SORAB POCHKHANAWALA

(BY G. K. N.)

Our modern education has trained us to consider certain faculties as the intellectual monopoly of particular individuals. And we fancy generally water-tight compartments enclosing, for instance, the genius of finance and shutting out poetry, or the love of literature excluding a taste for mathematics or, a decided penchant for philosophic speculation shutting tendencies towards the stock exchange or predilection for the turf. While this is generally true, we often meet with people who are like a Carlyle. They amaze us with the multifarious facets of their astonishing mental calibre.

The Bombay public are at present under the spell of a romantic drama. And the author of it, paradoxical as it may appear, is the most unsuspected and most unlikely personage; the prosaic financier of our city, Mr. Sorab Pochkhanawala. The price in which he discovers talents unknown to the public is "Khushro Shirin". Messrs. the Medan Company have been busy for some months with talented artists like Mr. Dinsbah Irani to "body forth the forms" imagined by Mr. Pochkhanawala who has explored all avenues of information which could lend perfection to the piece. Books and Museums and living authorities, Parsi and Persian, oriental and Western have been consulted from Bombay to Calcutta and beyond. And India has the result of the phenomenal industry and marvellously harmonious co-operation of the three arts working on a theme in the consummation of which expenditure has been no object. The lavish output of mental labour and material resources has given a befitting background to dazzling scenes renowned for the accumulated splendours of "Ormazd and Ind."

I am not concerned with the gorgeous get-up or the plot of "Khushro Shirin" as evolved by Mr. Pochkhanawala. It is neither entirely true to history nor to the tragedy as limned by the poet Nizami. It is a matter of as much personal delight to me as surprise that the suppositions, desecrated banker should have elected of set purpose just the one poet who has been neglected by my colleagues of the Iran movement who see little interest in them beyond Firdausi. Nizami lived mostly and died in 1203 in Ghalia, which city the Russians have named Elizabethopol. He was steeped in, fully saturated with, pre-Islamic traditions of Persia. It is history, not poetry, that once upon a time a religious zealot remonstrated with Nizami for indulging in "heathen fantasies" for Persia's past.

"Thou who keepest fasts so strictly, Break not thy fast on the bones of dead men; Throw away the rubbish of the idolaters,

Psychologist Says—

Everyone Has Occult Power

Distributes Free Book Describing Unique System which has been tested by scores of New Students Who Report Astonishing Results. Also sends Free Psycho-Analysis Character Delineation to all who write at once.

How the average man or woman can develop and use the strange powers of Hypnotism, Suggestion and Telepathy to influence people in business and society; to correct character defects, curb bad habits and heal themselves and others, is described in the new book by Elmer E. Knowles, entitled: "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces," ten thousand copies of which have been printed for free distribution.

The author declares that what is called Hypnotic Power is nothing but a scientific application of the laws of Suggestion, and that anyone can easily learn and apply these laws. Astonishing results are reported by those who have tested the new System. Mrs. Mueher writes: "Three days after the receipt of your System I was able to get rid of my illness and I now feel as if I were new born."

Another report from Mr. H. R. Stanley (Engineer) reads:—"Your System creates self-confidence and the development of latent powers for the immediate benefit of the student."

Mr. Haychofer describes his experience as follows:—

Your System has been a great help in curing my ailment, I am delighted with the quick and satisfactory results. It is desired to distribute the ten thousand free copies of "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces" to men and women who are interested in the development of their dormant faculties and more especially those who wish to apply the powers of suggestion and hypnotism to useful and praiseworthy objects.

In addition to supplying the books free, each person who writes at once will also receive a psycho-analysis character delineation of from 400 to 500 words as prepared by Prof. Knowles. If you wish a copy of Prof. Knowles' book and a Character Delineation simply copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"I want power of mind,
"Force and strength in my look.
"Please read my Character,
"And send me your book."

Also send your full name and address, plainly printed (state whether Mr. Mrs., or Miss), and address your letter to:

PSYCHOLOGY FOUNDATION (Free Distribution Dept. 1024-F, No. 18, rue de Londres, Brussels, Belgium. If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, etc. Be sure to put sufficient postage on your letter. Postage to Belgium is 3 annas.

Practice not magic like the heathen Zoroaster.

If thou hast the gift of song, then sing the Unity of God.

Why revive the vanished traces of the Mobeds?

In reply, the poet who was evidently Iran first and Moslem in the second place, revisited a few more couplets in the same strain. No Persian withstands an appeal to refined sentiment. In consequence, the wilful censorious and bigoted opponent admitted the resistless charm of Nizami's song and the fascination of his theme and departed with the confession that by the magic of his verse the poet "had surrounded an idol with the Kaaba."

I am so happy that as suggested by me, and more eminent friends, certain modifications have been made in the first cast of the play and that an Urdu version of "Khushro Shirin" is being prepared. That alone can do justice to it in India. Finally, it may be hoped the accomplished author and the enterprising company will generously offer a night or two's benefit to the Iran League or the Iran movement or what you will.

RIOTS IN SHOLAPUR

2 MUSLIMS KILLED

POONA, Sept. 12. News has reached Poona from Sholapur that a Hindu-Muslim communal trouble broke out at Sholapur on Saturday evening, and continued in sporadic fashion throughout Sunday. Casualties are reported to be two Mahomedans killed and some fifty persons injured on both sides. Police reinforcements were requisitioned and sent from adjacent districts. The local authorities are now stated to have the situation in hand, but further police reinforcements are being sent to relieve the local police who have been severely overworked during the week-end. The mills are reported to be working as usual.—A. P.

BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Further improvement in the British trade is shown by the Board of Trade returns for August. Exports totalled 59,410,000 sterling in value and imports 90,100,000. These form increase of 3,289,000 sterling and decrease of 3,262,000 sterling respectively compared with returns for July.—Reuter's Special.



CELEBRATIONS AT
BHOPAL.

BIRTHDAY OF NAWAB

FUNCTION AT LADIES CLUB.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, Sept. 10.

An extraordinary meeting of the Bhopal Ladies Club, a prominent women's institution, was held on the 9th instant, in the Prince of Wales club.

Besides a great number of Muslim, Hindu, Parsi and Christian ladies, several of the European ladies were present. Her Highness the Begam Mother, with Nawab Gohar Taj Begam the Heir Apparent and Princesses Sajida Sultan and Rabia Sultan graced the occasion by their presence. Abru Begam Saheba, the Secretary of the Ladies Club, delivered a speech, in which she congratulated His Highness on his Birthday Anniversary and on the opening ceremony of the Legislative Council on behalf of the female section of his subjects. She referred to the many sided activities of Her Highness Shah Bano Begam Saheba for the improvement of her sex.

BEGUM SAHEBA'S ASSURANCE.

Her Highness Shah Bano Begam Saheba responded and expressed thanks for all that the Secretary had said about her. Her Highness assured the audience that she will be always continue to take deep interest in the activities of the Club and will do all that she can for the amelioration of the fair sex.

BEGAM MOTHER'S ADDRESS.

Nawab Gohar Taj Abida Sultan next spoke and expressed similar sentiments. Her Highness the Begam Mother then delivered a very impressive address. In the course of her address she thanked the members of the Club for their cordial and loyal congratulations on the occasion of her beloved son's birthday and prayed for the fulfilment of expectations which they all entertained of him.

His Highness said the Mother Begam was not a novice in the art of administration, but had for long been in touch with the aspirations and feelings of the people, having worked the machinery of the State efficiently when he was the chief adviser of her mother.

Her Highness expressed her gratification at the opening of the Legislative Council by the present Ruler and told the audience that although the Act granting this constitutional reform was passed during her regime, the credit for it must go to the advice and suggestions that she was to receive from time to time from His Highness.

INSEPARABLE DESTINY.

Her Highness the Begam Mother then dwelt at length on the inseparable destiny of men and women and appealed to the ladies of the Club to rise to the very height of their stature and realise their responsibilities and duties at a time when the whole country was plunged in communal strife and discord. She appealed to them to rise to play their role in restoring amity and friendly relations between the various communities in the country, because she said this not only accounted for the heavy toll of mortality amongst the men only, but caused ruin and misery in many a family rendering hundreds of women widows and thousands of children orphans. It was not the time for the ladies to sit idle and with mind the grave situation that was on used in the country.

TRIBUTE TO VICEROY.

She referred in very grateful and appreciated terms to the noble and stirring lead given to the Indians by His Excellency the Viceroy and also by her beloved son the present Ruler in his inaugural address to the Legislature in Bhopal. These weighty and momentous pronouncement ought to guide the women-folk of India also to activity and they should avail themselves of this opportunity in exercising their influence for the good and happiness of the country by driving the demon of communal discord from amongst their midst. She was hopeful of the women-folk of India exercising their wholesome influence on the people of the country and serving as a soothing balm to the infuriated and excited minds of the men of all communities.

The appeal touched the hearts of all the ladies present and they resolved to keep Her Highness advice before them and to do their little bit in this connection.

The meeting then adjourned amidst cheers.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

"Westminster Gazette" has telegraphed to Courtney saying that it will not continue to support any trans-Atlantic attempt this year. The newspaper announces that the flight may, therefore, be considered as abandoned.—Renter.

MORE THAN 90,000 CLIENTS
HAVE HAD OUR WONDERFUL
FORETELLING.

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Mr. Binmaji K. Chetani, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 26-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all."

KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL
BUREAU, Pizianagram City.

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT
1917-27.

(Continued from page 6.)

the Little Father, and came, even without the activities of the Social Democrats and the Revolutionaries, to be considered the embodiment of reaction and repression. The Bolshevik split from the Menshevik was completed in 1903; and the centre of gravity of revolutionary activity was, for a time, transferred to foreign lands, what time reaction was running mad in Holy Russia. At last the Tsar was forced to yield to the universal entreaties of his people, and a Parliament, the Duma, was granted in 1905. The first two Dumas were short-lived; but the third lived out its statutory life of five years. It did nothing useful beyond showing the temper of the opposing principles of government, conflicting ideals of society, rival notions of the rights of men and of citizens. It is difficult to say if the Revolution would have taken place earlier, had the European war not come in good time to offer a reprieve to the Tsar and his entourage. But the star of the Romanoffs was declining. The War did not deflect attention from the misdeeds of the court and the higher officialdom. It brought only the same old tale of disaster due to dishonesty and incompetence rather than to any deficiency in bravery or man-power of Russia. Discontent grew apace and fathered Revolution. In March 1917, the Duma carried out a coup d'etat, and appointed a constitutional Government, with high sounding principles of universal suffrage and responsible Government. The Tsar abdicated in favour of a more liberal brother; but the days of the monarchical principle were numbered. The Grand Duke had to go the way of the incompetent Tsar; and his constitutional ministry had to yield at first to the Kerensky regime, and eventually to the Bolsheviks the militant wing of the most advanced Socialists, eager to realise in everyday life the gospel of Karl Marx. The Revolution was completed in November 1917; its Government under the communist regime declared permanent in December; peace negotiations started at the same time brought an end to the War, as far as Russia was concerned, in February, 1918; and Russia may be said thereafter to have started on the most astounding experiment our time has witnessed the socialisation of all the resources of the nation, of all the means of production, distribution and exchange of a people.

THE CHARACTER OF THE REVOLUTION.

Let us call a brief halt at this stage, and view the picture of Russia as it must have been in or about the time the War ended for the rest of the world. The Revolution had been achieved,—at a cost in blood and money impossible to estimate. Perhaps it is unnecessary to estimate it either. For we all know revolutions are not made in kid gloves or drawing rooms, with your beloved at the piano murmuring the softest music of some impassioned but ineffectual poet and your rival turning the pages with one hand leaning on a tempting white shoulder, yourself employing all the heavy batteries of your knitted brows to annihilate, if glances can, your rival. The Russian Revolution was bloody and violent, though it was accomplished in the name of universal brotherhood. The tactics of the Bolshevik did not lack in candour, even brutal candour. Said Lenin, the arch-priest of the Revolution, in his pamphlet on "The State and Revolution:—"The working class must shatter, break, blow up the whole State machine." For it was a ruthless, bloodless monster, incapable of sympathy, and impossible of understanding of the objects that it helped to crush. It was, in the Bolshevik eye merely a weapon for oppressing one class, which had not got charge of it, by another which had. The Bolsheviks, therefore, had, from the outset, no desire to coquette with forms of constitutional monarchy. They had no use for the bourgeois regulations of society and of its means of support and maintenance in its unrighteous exclusiveness, such as the Army and the Navy. Hence one of the first symptoms of revolution were the mutinies in the armed forces: The mutiny was sanctified by success, and the Bolshevik regime made its debut by announcing, in a decree of the People's Commissars of November, 15, 1917: "Soldiers and Sailors are delivered from the power of autocratic generals, because from henceforth all generals will be elected and can be changed." A story was told of Lenin by one of his closest co-workers early in 1918 in a public speech, in which the proletarian leader was asked advice by some serious minded workers desiring to work in and through the constitutional machinery of the Duma. Lenin laughed long and loud on this, and when they asked him the reason of his levity, he replied: "My dear men, what do you want a budget, an amendment, a bill for? You are workmen; and the Duma exists for the ruling classes. You must step forward and tell all Russia in simple language, about the life and toil of the working classes. Describe the horrors of capitalist rule, summon the workers to make a revolution, and fling in the face of the reactionary bourgeoisie that its members are scoundrels and traitors. Tell them you had better leave a bill stating that in three years time we shall take you all, landlords and capitalists, and hang you on the lamp-posts. That would be a real bill."

Coming to power after years of exile and oppression, in this temper of no quarter to be shown to any capitalist association, it is no wonder that the Bolsheviks began their regime with wholesale appropriation. Having declared their form of government to be the permanent or accepted and the only form of government in the country, in January, 1918, they started drafting a Constitution for the people which would be an embodiment of the ideals and principles they had lived and suffered for. Meanwhile, however, the Provisional Government of the Peoples' Commissars was by no means idle. They had no desire to see all their labours rendered useless and their life-long ideals impossible by such constitution adopted eventually by the all-Russia Congress of Soviets. So they started taking steps and decreasing measures which ensured the full realisation of their dreams. Private ownership of land was abolished by a decree dated December 10, 1917; and just two months thereafter, another decree cancelled the obligations arising out of all State loans, internal or foreign, contracted by previous Governments, as these had not been incurred with the consent of the Russian people, nor for their benefit. All maritime enterprises; all banks and the entire region of foreign trade were confiscated and nationalised by still another decree (April 23, 1918) even before the Constitution of the Soviet Republic was officially adopted.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of the new State is also interesting if only as a paradox. It was finally adopted in July, 1918. To this modifications have been made by subsequent Congresses of all-Russia Soviets (December, 1920-1923), while a treaty of union, signed at the end of 1922, brought all the neighbouring States of allied, peoples, who had once formed part of the Tsarist Empire, closer together into a Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The Constitution of this Union was ratified by the Union Congress of Soviets in January-February, 1924. The Government of the Union is vested in a Union Central Executive Committee, and a Union Council of Peoples' Commissaries. The former is elected annually by the Union Congress of Soviets, the supreme sovereign authority in the Union. Between the sessions of the Congress this is the supreme legislative, administrative and judicial authority in the Union. It meets every three months for a fortnight's session, and consists of two chambers,—the Union Council of 414 members, elected on the basis of proportional representation of the six constituent unions, and the Council of Nationalities,—somewhat like the American Senate,—of 100 members, elected on the basis of 5 members for every autonomous republic, and 1 for every autonomous region. In addition, there is a standing committee to transact current business, and made up of 27 members, of whom 9 are elected each by the two Chambers, and the remaining 9 elected by the two Chambers sitting together. The Council of the Peoples' Commissaries is a subordinate body, made up of the heads of departments, for the transaction of current administrative work. The supreme decision, however, on all vital matters, like declaration of war or signing peace, rests with the Union Central Executive Committee. In Russia proper, which is one part of the Union, the same principles are repeated in framing the Constitution of the State. The State, despite all the sayings and doings of Lenin, is far from being destroyed even in Soviet Russia.

(To Be Continued.)

DR. ANSARI'S STATEMENT.

(Continued from Page 6.)

nest of idealism, have given rise to a great deal of comment. Winding up a paragraph about the Councils he has said: "I would earnestly suggest to them (Councils) that they should at least frankly confess to themselves that they are going to co-operate within the Councils and 'within the Cabinets.'" This has been wrongly taken as suggesting that the country should accept going into Cabinets. Dr. Ansari has suggested nothing of the kind. He is referring to an existing fact. There are Congressmen who have accepted Ministerships. They and their partisans have told the country that their conduct is a continuation of the Non-co-operation spirit. Equally have those who have worked the Ganhati Resolution—or according to some not worked it—claimed to be doing all that they do in the name of Non-co-operation. As a believer in the Gandhian school of Non-co-operation, Dr. Ansari asks us not to claim to be any longer Non-co-operators. The emphasis to-day is according to him more on Co-operation than Non-co-operation.

NO ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE.

"Determined resistance" of the Ganhati Resolution is not Non-co-operation. Every democratic constitution admits of determined resistance in the way of non-acceptance of office and of throwing out of Budgets when a national objective has to be attained. It is certainly open, more especially in admittedly defective constitutions like our Diarchy Government, to exercise this resistance while fully agreeing with the constitutional shibboleth of Co-operation. Dr. Ansari in reality does not suggest acceptance of office. On the other hand he begs all those who are in the Councils "to suppress their quarrels and sink their differences in order to form one solid people's party constituting the Opposition and endeavour to obtain what they hope to gain, by co-operating with the Government." "Opposition" is his word.

The other unhappy sentence runs in this

manner, "Is it, therefore, possible under these conditions to offer any resistance to Government whether in the country at large, or inside the Council halls?" This follows on the heels of a statement that in our interregnum quarrels we "are appealing to the authorities to protect (us) from the murderous onslaughts of the one against the other." The communal cancer has eaten so much into our body-politic that Dr. Ansari feels constrained to sound a note of warning that even effective opposition to the Government is not so easy. Dr. Ansari cannot be easily an advocate of acceptance of office with his anxiety to settle communal difference through joint Panchayats, with his advocacy of the cause of labour and with his desire to make the Congress a real power in the country. He wants harmony in difference.

A SUBJECTIVE PROCESS.

Non-acceptance of office is a subjective process. It is within the individual possibility of every member of the Congress and it is the highest form of protest in co-operating with a constitution. I understand Dr. Ansari to advocate constitutional co-operation with non-acceptance of office as long as our responsibility cannot be complete for the administration. I am prepared entirely to agree with him if this is his position. As long as all other restrictions are removed and Congressmen deny themselves office they can certainly undertake the best opposition possible without coming into serious conflict with other schools of thought thus maintaining the highest harmony obtainable under the peculiar conditions of the country.

Where we cannot achieve heroic deeds, it is best to protect ourselves from the institutions of the bureaucracy by playing the sentinel from within its walls without falling into its net, and to help the onward march of the other activities of the nation as best as possible—that is to my mind the message of the moment and if Dr. Ansari has reflected it in his message—as I hope he has done—he is quite worthy of sitting in the position of the pilot of India's destinies during the com-

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"REFUSE TO PAY INCREASED
TAX."
PROTEST AGAINST LAND REVENUE
CESS

SURAT, Sept. 11.
The agriculturists of Bardoli Taluka, the centre of the Satyagraha movement in 1921, held a meeting at Bardoli to consider the decision of the Government to increase the land revenue cess. Rao Sahab Dadubhai P. Desai, M.L.C., who presided, condemned the new policy the Government had adopted in spite of the protests of the people. He advised the agriculturists either to refuse to pay the increased tax or to leave the country and go to a place where the voice of the people was heard.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S ADVICE
TO PUNJAB MUSLIMS

LAHORE, Sept. 11.
At a public meeting held to-night under the auspices of the Anjuman-Mun-ul-Islam, Maulana Muhammad Ali declared that the primary need of Muslims to-day was not economic progress but strength of faith in Islam. He regretted to hear Muslims, who formed 55 per cent of the population of the Punjab, complain of oppression by the Hindus. He considered that making such a complaint was an insult to Islam, for it meant that Muslims had fallen from the ideal that each Muslim should be more powerful than ten non-Muslims. He exhorted Muslims to be desirous of peace and avoid fighting with Hindus, but if it fell to their lot to receive arrows or swords, let it be on their chests and not

on their backs. He complained that Panjab Muslims were not setting an inspiring example to provinces with a smaller percentage of Muslim population.

In reply to a question regarding Mr. Rajpal, the publisher of the pamphlet "Rangila Rasul" the Maulana said that they should forgive him and pray that he might accept Islam.—A. P.

HINDUS OBSERVE HARTAL IN SURAT

SURAT, Sept. 12.
As a protest against the slaughter of a cow in the open after the animal was taken out in a procession by Muslims, Hindus of Mehmadsabad are observing hartal since Saturday.—Free Press.

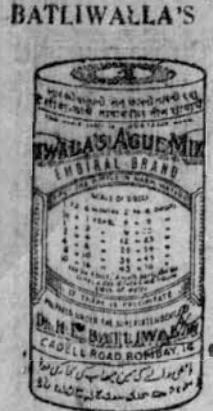
PEACEFUL CELEBRATIONS IN BARODA

BARODA, Sept. 12.
The Ganapati immersion procession passed off peacefully in the different parts of Baroda State. Only at Navsari was there some slight disagreement on the question of playing music before mosques, but it was amicably settled through the intervention of the Police Commissioner. Muhammad agreed to the playing of vocal music and stringed instruments. In Baroda city, all immersion processions passed off peacefully. The processionists played music and blew conch-shells throughout the route of processions and did not stop playing music before mosques. More than ten thousand villagers were present in Baroda City to witness the State Ganapati procession, which was headed this year by Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachariar, the Dewan. It is understood that the Hindus and Muhammadans of Kachhar have entered into an agreement on the question of music before mosques under which Hindus are to be permitted to play music before mosques on all occasions excepting prayer times of Muhammadans.—A. P.

Next week the population of Delhi will be increased by about 1,500 clerks of the Railway Clearance Account Office and from other offices of the N. W. R. which will be shifted from Lahore to Delhi.—Free Press.

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Doctors. It does
not at all affect
the heart. Known
throughout India,
Burma, Ceylon and
Africa for nearly
half a century.

Won Gold and Silver Medals in various
Indian Exhibitions. It is something
like a current coin. Even Marwaris
advance monies on them. A great
boon not only to poor and middle class
people, but is highly essential to be kept
in the Journeys, Travels and Voyages.
Batliwalla's "Bal-Amrit" or
"Tonic Syrup"

Relieves coughs, relieves the chest,
reduces fever, diminishes night-sweats
and creates a wonderful feeling of well
being. It dries up the phlegm and
makes it disappear and at the same
improves the appetite.

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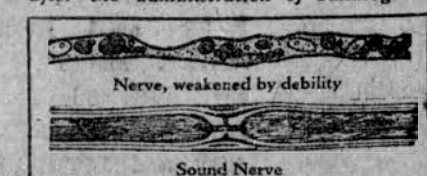
"I am stronger than ever before," wrote a
Sanatogen-user, after having taken this
preparation for a time.

A hot climate has made many a man a nervous
wreck. Remember, however, that you can be
strong and full of energy, if you take Sanatogen
regularly.

Sanatogen by the power of its constituents—
albumin and phosphorus—infuses into the cells
of nerves, blood and body, exactly those elements
which build up nerve-strength lastingly.

Prof. Mann, formerly of Oxford University, wrote in
The Lancet:

"A building-up process goes on in the nerves
after the administration of Sanatogen."



Begin a course of Sanatogen. Add strength to
strength, work more and better, conquer fatigue
and enjoy life even in a hot climate.

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The True Tonic-Food
At all Chemists and Stores.

FEWER MARRIAGES IN JAPAN

OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

"I can't afford to marry."—
That this phrase heard on every hand
among young men is not merely a stand-
ing alibi by those who put off marriage,
is amply borne out by the marriage figures
of the vital statistics for 1926 which were
made public by the Census Bureau of the
Japanese Government last Monday.

These statistics also verify the enormous
estimate recently published of the increase
in population for 1926, by giving the
figure at 1,000,000 souls.

These figures show that the hard times
through which Japan is now passing, is
having a marked effect on the number of
those uniting in wedlock. In 1926 there
were just 18,591 fewer weddings in Japan
than there were in 1925 and when the final
reckoning for the year 1927 is made there
is every evidence, due to the failure of
banks and other economic hardships,
that even fewer marriages will take place
this year than in 1926.

On the other hand records show that
the greatest increase in the number of mar-
riage bonds formed, was during the boom
period of 1918-1900.

It was during this period that Japanese
business houses, satisfied with war profits
—with never a thought for a rainy day—
paid out bonuses of 12 months' salary to
even typists and office boys, while the
"nashin" directors waxed fat on 200 per
cent. dividends.

And now the lean years are here, and
the vital statistics faithfully record that
when Daikokuken, the god of wealth, of
the nation is stingy of his favors, Hymen
with bridal torch and veil, becomes bash-
ful and hides away.

TURKO-GERMAN AGREEMENTS.

"Assiyasat-i-Usoobia" writes in its issue
of August 16:—

When the new regime was launched in
Turkey and the Turks were keen on
proving their new constitution a success,
they found the foreigners very influen-
tial. Hence in the very beginning the
Turks wanted to do away with this in-
fluence so that the republic that they
wanted to establish should be purely
Turkish. But before they had succeeded
in this object they felt the need of estab-
lishing political and economic relations
with the foreigners. An agreement with
the Soviet Government was consequently
entered into. After this the Turks
entered into two agreements with the
Germans. The Germans thought it to be
a very good opportunity of renewing their
old friendly relations.

One of these agreements is purely eco-
nomic and commercial, the other is polit-
ical and is concerned with the rights of
German subjects residing in Turkey and
Turks residing in Germany. For a
considerably long period the conversations
had been going on and recently the two
countries came to an agreement. Now both
these agreements have been signed.

On the whole the German press expres-
sed its satisfaction at this renewal of
economic and political relations between
the two countries which had been so
friendly in the past. But there are some
German papers which have expressed their
apprehensions, because they think that
it is very difficult to receive special treat-
ment at the hands of the Turks any
longer.

The Economic Agreement deals with the
import and export duties that one country
can impose on goods coming from or going
to the other country. Besides any
agricultural product coming from the
other country is not to be taxed more than
the home product of the same kind. Both
the countries have decreased considerably
customs duties. Consequently Turkish
carpets which were taxed formerly at 24
marks to a kilogram have now to pay only
8 marks per kilogram. Turkey used to
tax some of the German products very
heavily but it has now ceased to do so.

The other agreement which is a polit-
ical one lays down that every country
should give the same political and civil
rights to the subjects of the other country,
as it gives to her own subjects. This has
given the Germans right to reside in any
part of Turkey and also to acquire
immovable property. The Turks also
have acquired these very rights in Ger-
many. According to the present decision
the economic agreements will remain in
force for two years and the political one
for three years ("Roznama-i-Khilafat").

A COATED TONGUE USUALLY MEANS A COATED STOMACH

Look at your tongue! It should be
bright and clean. If it is coated with fur
it indicates a dirty stomach. Inactive
bowels or lazy liver usually cause dirty
stomach, foul breath, headache, spots,
pimples, boils and all forms of skin eruptions.
That is why you should look at
your tongue frequently and, if it is coated
with fur, you should stimulate liver,
clean stomach and make bowels active by
taking

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PRIMARY TEACHERS' LOT.

WORSE THAN A POOR POLICEMAN'S?

The following resolutions were unani-
mously passed in the Special Meeting of
the Dharwar Primary School Teachers'
Association, held at Dharwar on the 4th
instant:—

(1) This meeting expresses its complete
loyalty to His Majesty, the King-
Emperor.

(2) The facts enumerated below bear
ample testimony to the fact that the letter
of 2nd July 1927, addressed to Govern-
ment of Bombay, by Dewan Bahadur S. K.
Radda, C.I.E., stating the scale of pay of
Primary School Teachers may be Rs. 15/-
to start with instead of Rs. 25/- is the
result of some misapprehension and mis-
understanding:—(a) The monthly expenses
of even a prisoner in a jail have been
acknowledged by the Government to be not
less than Rs. 17/- p.m. (b) A Policeman
too, gets Rs. 19/- p.m. (c) A Bailiff of a
Court of Justice allowed Rs. 29/- p.m.
at the start. (d) A Talati is allowed Rs.
25/- p.m. in the Revenue Department.
Under the circumstances, this meeting is
strongly of opinion that the existing scale
of Rs. 25/- per month allowed to a Ver-
nacular School Final Teacher, is too in-
adequate to suit his rank as well as to
enable him to earn a decent livelihood.
So also the Dewan Bahadur is wrong in
saying that the existing pay of the first,
second and third year trained Teachers
should be reduced. And this meeting
expresses its deep-felt sorrow about the
letter which has caused discontent amongst
the poor teachers and also misunder-
standing on the part of the Government.

(3) This meeting expresses its sorrow
at the fact that though the Sathya-
Paranjyee scheme was carried through in
the Council last year with approval, it has
not been given effect to, in that no pro-
vision has been made in the Budget of this
year. Since the last six years, the Govern-
ment is simply postponing the request
of the Primary Teachers. The result is
that, in some cases, the poor teachers will
have to undertake some other supplemen-
tary profession to enable them to earn a
livelihood. It is requested that Govern-
ment would adopt a benign attitude and
try to give effect to the Sathya-
Paranjyee scheme at an early date.

(4) This meeting is strongly of opinion
that the system of giving Mat certificates
to the Vernacular Final passed Teachers
and to those unpassed teachers who have
put in 10 or 12 years' service in the Edu-
cational Department (which has been
abolished) should be brought into force
again.

(5) This meeting is of opinion that the
same scale and increment of pay should
be given to the teachers employed in and
after the year 1923 as in the case of those
employed before.

(6) The President of this meeting is
authorised to forward the above Resolu-
tions to the Government of Bombay, to the
Honourable Minister of Education and the
Director of Public Instruction.

PROPHETS PROTECTION BILL.

The "Bombay Samachar" in the course
of an editorial on the Prophets Protection
Bill, writes:—

"At a time when the country is pledged
to a policy of protection in the economic
as well as in the political field, we do not
grudge the same to religious prophets and
saints, although they are not in need of
it. The debate on Prophets Protection
Bill in the Assembly marks a climb-down
in tone, sweet reasonableness among party
leaders and an entente cordial feeling
between the officials and the non-officials
amounting to complete co-operation. This
is an index that party leaders are tired of
communal bickerings and are prepared to
buy peace at any cost. The legislation
that is sought to be imposed upon the
country is an evil in many respects, but it
is considered to be a necessary evil. There
seems to be unanimity of opinion on the
need for effective legislation against the
mischievous vapourings of communal fire-
eaters. At the same time, there is a
lurking fear that the new law will be used
for hitting 'two birds at one stroke.'
There are good grounds for apprehensions
of this kind, as solemn assurances of the
Government were thrown away into the
winds for the sake of expediency. The
pledges of the Government spokesmen on
the eve of the passing of the Free Act and
the Defence of India Act were more
observed in breach than in adherence.

The task before the Select Committee is
indeed arduous, as it has to find out a
form which will act as a deterrent
against the offenders and at the same time
protect legitimate criticism against judicial
tyranny. Let protection by all means be
granted, but it should not degenerate into
preference. The object of the Government
in bringing forward new legislation is to
make such acts punishable by themselves
apart from the question whether they have
the further effect of promoting feelings
of enmity or hatred between the classes.
The Select Committee should classify the
issue in such an effective manner that only
major offences amounting to intentional
attacks on religious heads should come
under the new law. As it is, nobody will
be enamoured of this drastic piece of legisla-
tion. As Mr. Jayakar remarked, the
very fact that this bill was placed before
the Assembly was a sign that the nation-
building capacity of the people was not
progressing as it ought to.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

The Government of India have been
pleased to appoint Mr. U. Kinn Maung,
M.L.A., to be a corresponding member of
the Indian Historical Records Commission
for the Rangoon centre.

In this connection it will be interesting
to note that the 10th session of the Com-
mission will be held at Rangoon during
the ensuing cold weather.

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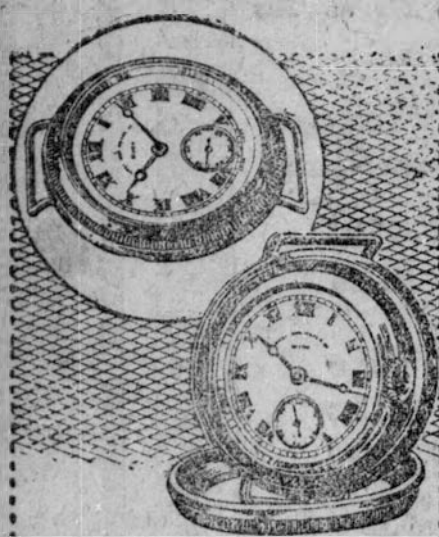
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